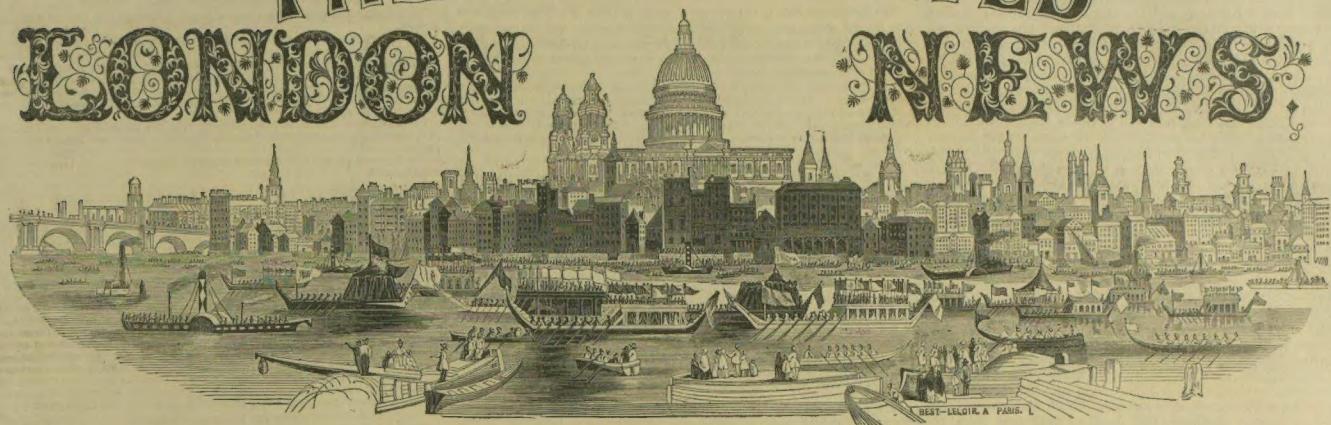


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851.

TWO NUMBERS, 1S.
WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.



GREAT EXHIBITION FÊTES AT PARIS.—COURT-YARD OF LOUIS QUATORZE, AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—ARRIVAL OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THE FESTIVITIES AT PARIS.

THE succession of brilliant scenes which have taken place in Paris during the present week will long be remembered throughout the world. The Prefect of the Seine, in the name of the great city of Paris, and, to some extent, in that of the French nation, has invited the Chief Magistrate and civic dignitaries of London, the Mayors of the English provincial towns that were represented at the Great Exhibition, the Royal Commissioners, the Executive Committee, and all the persons whose names and labours were associated with that work, together with a host of other distinguished Englishmen, to accept the hospitalities of France, upon the French soil. The generous invitation was freely accepted; and for five days Paris and her magistrature, with a profuse expense, with the most excellent judgment, with the most consummate good taste, with the most kindly feeling, and with the most painstaking zeal, have endeavoured to show their English guests that they did not under-rate the importance of the occasion, or the effect it was destined to produce, not only on the public

opinion of these two mighty nations, but on that of the whole civilised world.

All the preliminaries, accessories, and accompaniments of the scene have been in harmony with the original idea of the festivities. When France held out the hand of good-fellowship to England, she did so with the full determination that heart should go with hand upon such an occasion. The city of Paris not only gave her guests a free passage by rail and by sea, but for this once abolished the passport system; and, what was perhaps still more agreeable, the inspection of luggage at the Custom-house. France neither examined the Englishman's portmanteau at Boulogne, nor did the city of Paris examine it for her *oetrei* at the entrance of her barriers. From first to last there has been nothing but good feeling and police arrangement; and we are certain that no Englishman who had the privilege of forming one of that distinguished party will ever forget the cordiality of his reception, or fail in his own country to reciprocate it, should opportunity arise, as it certainly must when Paris shall pay London a return visit.

The year 1851 bids fair to be celebrated in all future times as the Year of Peace. The Great Exhibition first gave it that character, and all the events that from time to time have sprung out of it, have confirmed and strengthened that enabling reputation. It has, in fact, been a year of Peace Congresses, with this difference between its Congresses and all former ones, that, in all its proceedings, Peace was a practical fact, and not a barren idea—a thing done, not a thing spoken of—a living principle, and not a fine-spun theory of Utopians. And certainly it is not a little remarkable, when we consider things in this light, to find that the most warlike nation in the world—the nation amongst whose children military renown is a passion inculcated and instilled into them from the very earliest period of their lives—has enacted Peace in so splendid and successful a manner. When the Mayor and authorities of Boulogne welcomed to the French soil the Mayor and Aldermen of London, and pledged in bumper of generous wine the future and growing friendship of Great Britain and France, we had a real Peace Congress, not the less remarkable, or the less gratifying, for its being the first of a series. When the municipality of Amiens performed the same functions, in a manner equally cordial, we had Peace Congress the second; when the Prefect of Paris threw open the magnificient hall of the Hôtel de Ville, provided with a banquet as grand as the place and the occasion, we had Peace Congress the third; when the Prefect invited the same circle of guests, and thousands more, to the fairy galleries and sylvan shades of Versailles, and when the waters of innumerable fountains sparkled in the glowing sunshine of as lovely a day as ever dawned, and the crowd shouted with delight at the romantic and almost incredible splendour of the scene—we had Peace Congress the fourth. The gorgeous festival given by the President of the Republic in the galleries and gardens of St. Cloud was an event as worthy to be called a Peace Congress as any of its predecessors; while the ball at the Hôtel de Ville—a spectacle of a magnificence not often witnessed in the sober working world in which we live—might be called the crowning festival of the series, did we not remember that the spectacle of the great review in the Champ de Mars, and the dramatic representation at the opera, were each, in their own peculiar manner, as splendid and as gratifying as those which preceded them. It is difficult to speak or write of scenes like these, if we express the admiration and approval which they demand, without using language that, to those who were not privileged to be present, may appear exaggerated and hyperbolical; but even the cooler judgment of those who will merely read of these scenes will approve the spirit which dictated them, and look hopefully towards the good results that cannot fail to flow from them.

One other point of view from which these fêtes may be regarded is too important to be left entirely unnoticed. What impression with regard to the principles of municipal government will the dignitaries of London and the other Englishmen present carry away from these scenes? and what impression will be produced upon the French, who, for the first time, will have learned to compare Paris as a municipality with London as a municipality? Doubtless, both will have much to learn. The Londoners will see in Paris a real city—one and indivisible like the Republic itself, with a jurisdiction simple and comprehensive, into which no alien interests or monopolies are allowed to thrust themselves, to direct or to impede; a municipality competent to plan, and powerful to execute, improvements; and with great wealth, which is employed not only in splendid hospitality, but in making Paris the most beautiful and agreeable city in the world. But they will see at the same time that the chief magistrate of Paris is a political officer, a man over whose appointment the people have neither directly nor indirectly the slightest control; that he holds his place at the commands and exigencies of political parties; and that, although Paris is so large, so simply and effectively organised for government, and so rich and powerful, these advantages are purchased at the sacrifice of individual liberty, and the right of popular election, so dear to the English, as well as at the large cost of a tax upon food and drink and other articles entering the city. On the other hand, the Parisian, who for the first time in his life shall inquire what sort of a municipality is that of London, will be told that its officers are entirely independent of Government and Government control; that they are the choice of the people—freely elected; and that they have often, in times of political difficulty and danger, stood forward successfully as the champion of the popular cause, and braved, like Beckford, the displeasure of the Majesty of England in defence of those principles which they considered to be right. They will learn, however, at the same time that London and its Lord Mayor do not represent, in fact, the great metropolis of Britain—that Loudon (*proper*) is but an insignificant fraction of a still mightier and more modern city—that the real London of the nineteenth century is composed of several distinct cities and boroughs—that the jurisdictions are at times conflicting—and that our chief town is, like our constitution, the growth of time, a piece of patchwork and expediency, with many absurd things about it, yet on the whole in accordance, to a great extent, with the conservative, yet improving, spirit of the people. If London is poorer than Paris in wealth and power, he will see that London is richer than Paris in freedom, and in the inestimable right of self-government. Shall not both cities learn something from each other? We think they might, with mutual advantage; and that, in point of fact, London has the most to learn of the two. The City of London is not fitted for its time; it needs adaptation to modern circumstances, and requires to imitate, in many things, its more powerful and better organised friend, the City of Paris.

At all events, whether these lessons are to be derived or are derivable from the visit which has just been paid, we most sincerely trust, that they have served, and will serve, to cement the growing friendship between the two countries. A firm and cordial alliance between them, and what perils would menace the liberties of the world? None whatever.

STATUS TO THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.—Mr. Baily, the Royal Academician, has completed the model of his statue of the late Sir R. Peel, which is to be erected in the town of Bury, after it is cast in bronze. In this statue the deceased statesman is represented in an attitude in which he was frequently wont to address the House of Commons—his left hand resting on his hip, and his right extended. In expression, figure, and posture, this statue bears a strong resemblance to the late hon. Baronet. It is 10 feet in height, and stands upon a pedestal measuring 12 feet. The upper part of the pedestal is to be ornamented with a bust of the author of the *Principles of Political Economy*, and on either side with a seated female figure representing Truth and Justice. In front will be placed the arms of the town of Bury, and on the sub-podium a head of Minerva and several objects emblematical of arts and science. The pedestal will be composed of granite, and the ornaments will be raised on it in bronze.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Exhibitions *Fêtes* (a full account of which is given in another page), and the general apathy and indifference to political questions and Parliamentary business which the near approach of the prorogation of the Assembly has naturally created, have left absolutely nothing of a more serious character to be noticed in the news from Paris this week.

Marshal Jerome Bonaparte is seriously indisposed, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. His complaint is cholera and diarrhoea, attended with fever.

Considerable injury has been sustained at Lyons by the rising of the waters of the Rhone, some parts of the city being completely inundated. The waters however, have begun to subside, and it is believed that the greatest danger is over.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York on the 24th ult. mention a rumour as prevalent in that city of the occurrence of a rebellion in Cuba, which, however, some authorities say is exaggerated. The report is that there has been a conflict at Principal in the interior of the island, between 500 and 600 of the people of that place and the troops, in which the latter were defeated; that troops were sent to disperse them, but were repulsed with the loss of their commander, and 28 killed and wounded; the insurgents had retired to the mountains, and fortified themselves; that other towns followed the example of revolt, and in a few days the whole eastern part of the island was expected to be in a state of rebellion. The Havana papers say little on the subject; and it is understood the Government are doing all in their power to prevent the true state of things becoming known.

A banquet was given on the 21st ult. to Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, in celebration of his return from Europe. Nearly 300 of the principal Roman Catholics of New York were present at the Astor House on the occasion. The first toast, as at the entertainment in Liverpool to the same person, was the health of the Pope. The Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the American Government, proposed as a toast, "Religious toleration and civil liberty."

Another fugitive slave case had recently occurred. A Negro, named Daniel Hawkins, was arrested at Lancaster, and, on being taken before the United States Commissioner, he was ordered to be sent back to his owner, in Maryland. Great excitement existed, but no violence was offered in opposition to the law. A terrible tornado swept over a portion of Oneida county, New York, on Wednesday, the 16th. It arose in the south-west from Whitesboro, and passed over Utica, causing great destruction, sweeping a tract about half a mile wide, twisting off the largest trees, mounding buildings, prostrating churches, and spreading destruction in its wake.

Jenny Lind was at Rochester, where the feeling was most enthusiastic, and the sale of tickets for her concert was immense. They were bought up by speculators, and selling in the streets at large premiums.

The cholera is very prevalent in several of the western states of the Union. A number of fatal cases have occurred in various towns of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio; and the pestilence appears to be spreading with alarming rapidity.

The Atlantic steamship *Pacific*, which arrived at New York on Monday night, July 21, about nine o'clock, met with an accident on the 17th, when it was eight days out; viz. she broke a part of one of her engines, which rendered it necessary to stop and disconnect the two, causing a delay of three hours. The rest of the passage was done with a single engine.

The yellow fever is making havoc at Cuba among the troops recently arrived from Spain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—Brevet Major Gilman, 68th Regiment, has been appointed to act as side-de-camp to the Governor of Maine. Captain Wadell, 33 West India Regiment, has been appointed side-de-camp to Major-General Bunbury, commanding at Jamaica. Lieut. Chad, her Majesty's 64th Regiment, has been appointed side-de-camp to Major-General Godwin, about to proceed to Bengal. Captain Black, half-pay staff corps, has been appointed military secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Wood, commanding in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

THE WAR MEDAL FOR AVA.—The medal lately granted for the war in Ava from 1824 to 1826, is now in course of distribution to such as have proved their claim thereto.

MILITIA PAY BILL.—This bill has been printed by order of the House of Commons. Its purport is to defray the charge of pay, clothing, and contingent expenses of the disbanded militia in the United Kingdom, to grant a sum in certain cases to officers, and to authorise the employment of non-commissioned officers. The rates of pay, &c. will be inserted in the bill in committee.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—The grounds of this Institution are about to undergo great alteration. The canals which, until lately, supplied the hospital with water, are to be drained and filled up. This alteration will add much to the improvement and health of the place, and afford additional space to the patients.

INSTALLATION OF A MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.—Last week, Mr. Scott, who had retired from the 9th Foot, after 50 years service, and been quarter-master of the regiment since 1807, was installed at St. George's Chapel as a military knight. The *United Service Gazette*, in a notice of the ceremony, states—"The Hon. and Very Rev. G. N. Grenville, the Dean, and Rev. Canon Markham, &c., officiated. There were 12 military knights present, including the governor, also several naval knights, in full dress. The new knight was led to his seat by the Master of the Hospital, Mr. Edward Scott, Esq., who, when he presented him to the Queen, said, 'Sir, here is your knight.' The Queen, where her patient was delivered to him." Mr. Scott has received the silver war medal and five clasps for his services in the Peninsular war, where he was present at Vimiera, Vitoria, San Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive.

EAST INDIA CADETSHIPS.—The following is a copy of the points upon which candidates for direct appointments are to be examined before they are passed as cadets, agreed to in accordance with a resolution come to at a Court of Directors held on the 22nd of January last:—1. Each candidate will be required to write English correctly from dictation. 2. He should possess a competent knowledge of the ordinary arithmetic and geometry, and be able to understand and apply the principles of algebra, common fractions, and extraction of the square root. He should also have read the first three books of Euclid. 3. In languages, he should be able to translate into English passages from Caesar's "Commentaries," or from the first four books of Virgil's "Ænæid"; and he will be further expected to parse, and show his knowledge of grammar and syntax. The candidate will be required to translate from French into English an extract from one of the following works, namely: "Télemachus," Voltaire's "Chaos et le Trou," and "Leçons de Physique." He will also be expected to be conversant in the Hindustani in lieu of the French language; and in that case he will be required to translate from Hindustani into English an extract from one of the following works, viz. "Bagh-o-Bhar," "Tot-Kuhanah." 4. In history he should be prepared to pass an examination in Keightley's "Histories of Greece and Rome;" in Glegg's "History of England," and in the "History of British India," contained in vols. 1 and 2 of the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library." 5. In geography he should possess a competent knowledge of the main divisions of the world, the principal nations of Europe and Asia, the names of the capitals of established governments, the names and situations of the principal rivers and mountains in the world. 6. In fortification he should have read some elementary work on the subject (Strath's "Abridged Treatise," or Macaulay's "Field Fortification"), and have received some instruction in drawing.

FIRE AT THE ROYAL ARTILLERY FORAGE STORE.—WOOLWICH.—About twelve o'clock on Monday alarm was given that the large forage store for the horses of the Royal Artillery, situated on the north side of Artillery-place, and opposite the north entrance to the barracks, was on fire. The engines of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines were promptly on the spot; but, although a plentiful supply of water was obtained, all attempts to stop the progress of the combustion of the hay, straw, and oats in chests were ineffectual for upwards of two hours.

THE VELASQUEZ PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I.—An interesting question came before the Court of Scotland last week, in which Mr. Snare was plaintiff and the Earl of Fife defendant, with respect to the celebrated portrait of Charles I., by Velasquez. Mr. Snare, the plaintiff, is a bookseller in Reading, and purchased the portrait of a Mr. Kent, of Oxford, and afterwards exhibited it in Reading, London, and Edinburgh. While exhibiting it in Edinburgh, the trustees of the Earl of Fife brought a proceeding to the sheriff, and sought to have the picture removed or summarily abstracted from the collection of the late Earl. After considerable litigation, a case was submitted to a jury as to the damage sustained by Mr. Snare in having the picture seized under the warrant of the sheriff, and the loss in consequence of the profits arising from the exhibition of it. The damages were laid at £5000. On Saturday various witnesses including Mr. Herriman, the well-known picture-dealer, Mr. Messen, restorer, and Mr. Henry Robinson, historical engraver, Sir John Watson Gordon, P.R.A., Mr. Bovell, R.A., and Mr. Evelyn, all witnesses, were called, and it was given as their opinion that the picture was not a genuine Velasquez. Counsel having been heard, Lord Cowan charged the jury at considerable length; after which they retired, and returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding damages to the amount of £1000, irrespective of solatium, which they did not take into consideration.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The Government balance sheet of the income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th ult., gives the income as £53,045,267 9s., and the expenditure £50,012,480 18s. 4d., showing an excess of income over the expenditure of £3,031,785 7s. 5d. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th ult. of the year last were £25,900,850 1s. 10d., and on the 5th ult. this amount to £7,934,154 9s. 6d.

In Breslau, one single priest has, during the last three years, brought over to the Roman Catholic faith, no fewer than 720 Protestant persons, 200 on their death-beds, and 600 young people of the different schools. His colleagues keep their own separate accounts. The mother of Charles Phillips, Curran's congenial biographer, has just died at the venerable age of 85.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

Their Lordships sat for a short time at noon, to forward the bills on the table stage.

The Metropolitan Sewers Bill was read a second time.

The following bills were passed through committee:—The Battersea Park Amendment; the Sheep and Cattle Protection and Diseases Prevention; the Commissioners of Railways Act; the Lands Clauses (Ireland) Consolidation; the Steam Navigation, and the Customs.

The Report on the New Forest Deer Removal Bill was received.

The Coal-whippers (port of London) Bill was read a second time.

The Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill, the Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill, and the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill, were each read a third time and passed.

The Lunatics (India) Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

The House had a short mid-day sitting.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the order of the day upon the Charitable Trusts Bill was read, and discharged, as it was not his intention to proceed further with the measure this session.

OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir E. N. BUXTON asked the noble Lord whether it was the intention of the Government to order the present building to be pulled down during the recess?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in consequence of the uncertainty which existed in regard to the condition of the old House, it was prudent to allow the present house to be pulled down. From the experience which they had since had of the new buildings, they were of opinion that the experiment was so satisfactory that they might feel certain of being able to occupy the house permanently from the next session. The Government had therefore come to the decision to allow this building to be pulled down in the recess, in order to carry out the architectural arrangements. (Hear, hear.)

CASE OF ROBERT ERSKINE.

Sir E. N. BUXTON wished to ask the hon. Under-Secretary for the Colonies a question respecting the case of Robert Erskine, on the coast of Africa, towards which he had been committed by individuals not in the service of the Royal Government. It unfortunately had been committed by the operators of the slave-trade, and was cruelly tortured in it. He was brought before two officers in her Majesty's service, named Murray and Stewart, for the purpose of making him confess. He wished to ask his hon. friend whether he would inform the House of the nature of the correspondence that had passed between the Colonial Office and the Commander-in-Chief in respect to this matter?

Mr. Hawes said, that if the hon. Baronet would move for the correspondence he would be willing to assent to its production. The case was one, no doubt, of great gravity, and had been committed by individuals not in the service of the local Government. It unfortunately had been committed by the operators of the slave-trade, and was cruelly tortured in it. He was brought before two officers in her Majesty's service, named Murray and Stewart, for the purpose of making him confess. He wished to ask his hon. friend whether he would inform the House of the nature of the correspondence that had passed between the Colonial Office and the Commander-in-Chief in respect to this matter? (Hear, hear.)

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed:—The Metropolitan Interment Bill, the Attorney and Solicitors' Regulation Act Amendment Bill, the General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill, the Church Building Act Amendment Bill, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill, the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill, and the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill.

The remaining orders on the paper were then advanced a stage.

On the motion of Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, the Lords' amendments to the Churches and Chapels (Ireland) Bill, and to the Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill, and the Emigration Advances Districts (Scotland) Bill were severally read a second time.

On the motion for the second reading of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, the Bishop of LONDON complained of the inefficient powers that had been assigned to the Board of Health, and the unsatisfactory way in which the commissioners were to be chosen. They were to be chosen by the metropolitan police, who, it was apprehended, would not be inclined to establish a new office.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY vindicated the Board of Health.

After some further conversation, the bill passed the second reading. The Coal-whippers (Port of London) Bill went through committee. The Commissioners of Railways Act Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed, after a short discussion and a division.

The Customs Bill was also read a third time and passed.

Some other bills were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting.

CRYSTAL PALACE—ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord J. Russell rose and said that her Majesty had been pleased to give the following directions in reply to the address of the House of Commons respecting the Crystal Palace.—"Her Majesty would be pleased to thank the House of Commons, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to make a grant for the preservation of the Crystal Palace until the 1st of May. It may be necessary to consider again the engagements of the Royal Commissioners, and her Majesty will direct an inquiry, not only into these engagements, but into various matters of detail, which must be considered before any decision can be made on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

The General Board of Health (No. 4) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Patent Law Amendment Bill passed through committee, after some discussion of the several clauses.

In the evening sitting,

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Lord J. Russell, having given an account of the engagements appointed to inquire into the site of the National Gallery, which was ordered to be given to the noble Lord stated that the commissioners recommended that the National Gallery should not continue in its present situation, and considered it would be desirable that a site should be chosen for it in the immediate neighbourhood of Hyde-park or Kensington-gardens, where they thought a site might be obtained on reasonable terms, or if not, that a site might be provided within the Gardens. The subject would be brought forward by the Government for consideration next session. (Hear, hear.)

OCCUPATION OF ROME.—FOREIGN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.—Mr. ANSTEY, referring to a report in the Continental newspapers of an instruction from the Emperor of Rome to its representative at the court of Vienna to issue an order to expel the Austrian and Neapolitan troops, the avowed object being to prevent the possibility of the re-establishment of a liberal Government in Rome, asked if any communication on the subject had been brought under the notice of her Majesty's Government by the representative of the court of Vienna in a note as had been reported? Also, whether, in the same note, as was also reported, application had been made to the English Government for the expulsion of Hungarian, Italian, and other refugees from London, and for the suppression of the meetings held by the foreign refugees in London.

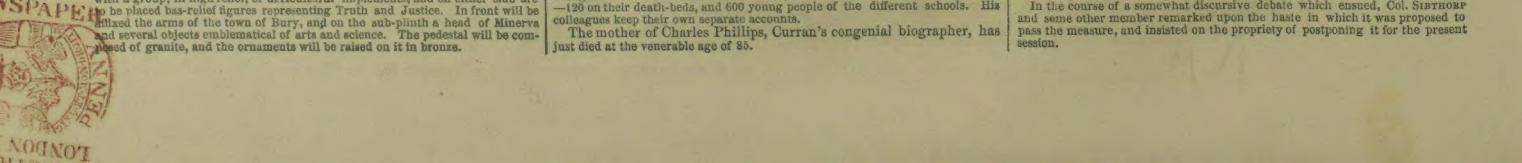
LODGE PALMERTON.—No communication of the nature of the supposed note had been made by Austria to her Majesty's Government.—(Hear, hear)—and the result of such inquiries as we have made on the subject tends to lead us to the opinion that the note in question, like another which also appeared in the Continental newspapers, is a pure invention. (Hear, hear.) I say another which appeared in the foreign newspapers, because I may as well state at the same time, that there was another note said to have been presented by the Governments of Russia and Prussia to the Italian Government, which they refused to accept, thus suspending all negotiations that might occur. Her Majesty's Government made inquiries as to the authenticity of that note, and from the information we received my belief is that there is no foundation for the report as to the existence of the note to which the hon. and learned member had referred. Such being the case, of course no application had been made to her Majesty's Government in the spirit of that note. (Cheers.) With regard to the other question, whether any application had been made to the Foreign Office, I am sorry to say that there is no record of any such application, as my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department (who is unfortunately not now in the House) stated on a former occasion, that certain foreign Governments look with concern and anxiety on the proceedings of the foreigners residing here.—(Hear, hear)—but nothing has passed which amounts to an application such as the hon. and learned member supposes to have been made. Had such an application been made, the answer to it is obvious.—That the laws of this country give no power to her Majesty's Government arbitrarily to expel a foreigner who resides here, so long as he does not violate the laws of the land." (Loud cheers.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

The House resolved itself into committee on the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL proposed the introduction of certain words in clause 1, by which the existing rights and interests of the lessees of church property would be protected from injury.

In the course of a somewhat discursive debate which ensued, Col. SIBTHORPE and some other member remarked upon the haste in which it was proposed to pass the measure, and insisted on the propriety of postponing it for the present session.



Sir J. GRAHAM, observing that the property involved amounted to millions in value, and adding other considerations relative to the importance and delicacy of the question at issue, concurred in recommending delay.

Lord J. RUSSELL submitted that the only doubts expressed had referred to the interests of the lessees, which were sufficiently protected by the amendment of the Solicitor-General.

Ultimately, the committee divided:

For reporting progress 20

Against it 38—38

This clause, as amended by the Solicitor-General, was agreed to, and the bill went through committee, several hours being occupied in the discussion of successive amendments respecting its details.

KOSUTH AND HIS COMPANIONS.

Lord D. STUART moved for an address for the list of any addresses to her Majesty, or memorials to the Foreign Office, or petitions to the House of Commons, on the subject of the liberation of the Hungarian captives, with the names of the places from which addressed, and the numbers of signatures to each of the stations. Also when signed by a chairman on behalf of a meeting. The noble Lord said that Turkey had no right to keep these men in confinement. No persons acquainted with the affairs of the East would believe that that imprisonment would not have been put an end to before, if the noble Lord had used his influence. He did not say that was his opinion, but such an opinion had got abroad. He hoped, however, that the influence of his noble friend would prevail over that of Austria. He also hoped that his noble friend would oppose his motion, but that he would be able to say there was no truth in the report that Turkey would detain the prisoners beyond the 15th of September. It was said that the influence of Austria had been exercised to induce them to do so.

VISCONTI PALMERSTON had no intention of offering any opposition to the motion of his noble friend. He should not have thought that the Turkish Government would have considered it right or necessary to detain these persons so long, when at the same time assurances of the most ample protection of them had been given to others held in the Turkish service. The House well knew the circumstances which had led the Turkish Government to sever from the engagement that had been entered into by their own officers, and the efforts that had been made by the French and English Governments to support Turkey in an independent course. It was notorious that the conduct of Turkey had for a long period been inconsistent with that independent nation. The Government had not ceased to use all the means which friendly influence could afford to induce the Sultan to put an end to the detention of these persons. They had received the most forcible assurances that on the 1st of September, which, by the difference of our styles, we called the 15th of September, these persons would be set at liberty, and would quit the Turkish territory, and he had no reason to believe or suppose that that assurance would not be fulfilled.

The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord MONTREAL moved the second reading of the Removal of Doubts as to the Assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The noble Lord observed upon the many uncertainties and cross interpretations to which the clauses of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act were subject, and insisted on the necessity of providing some further definitions and explanations.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and the Lord CHANCELLOR contended that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act as it stood was sufficiently precise and intelligible. Some conversation followed, after which the motion was negatived by consent.

The bills on the table were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon. The consideration of the Patent Law Amendment Bill was resumed in committee, and some progress made with the clauses.

The County Court Extension Bill was read a third time. The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill, as amended, was considered.

Adjourned at three till five.

At the evening sitting,

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Colonel SALWELL, after an historical statement relative to the institution of the poor or Military Knights of Windsor, complained that the estates out of which these pensioners were endowed had fallen into the hands of the Dean and Canons of St. George's, who absorbed large revenues arising from the endowment of the property, not only without giving the knights any corresponding share in the advantages, or well understanding in other ways upon their privileges and perquisites. The hon. and gallant Colonel was proceeding to move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject, when the House was counted out at half-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships met at noon, and sat for about an hour.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed.—The Collection of Fines, &c. (Ireland), the Constabulary Force (Ireland), the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland), the Petty Sessions (Ireland), the Metropolitan Infernent, the Emigration Advances (Distressed Districts, Scotland), the New Zealand Settlements, the General Board of Health (No. 2), the Canterbury Association, and the Coalwhippers (port of London).

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SIRANX took the oaths and his seat for Limerick. The noble Lord was introduced by Mr. Monson and Mr. Field.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the third reading of the Episcopal Capitular Estates Management Bill.

Mr. HENLEY moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day three months. His conviction was that the measure would prove injurious, not only to the lessers, but to the Church itself.

After some debate of discussion, the amendment was negatived, and the bill read a third time.

Two new clauses were added to the bill, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and some verbal amendments made. The bill then passed.

THE PATENT LAWS.

The consideration of the Patent Law Amendment Bill was resumed in committee, and lasted several hours. At the outset a lively conversation occurred as to the propriety of postponing the measure, and withdrawal threatened to be the result; but a commencement was made, and by five o'clock all the remaining clauses were agreed to.

THE COMMONS AT THE PROGRESSION.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought up the report of the select committee to settle the order in which members should stand. Mr. SPEAKER was on all occasions when her Majesty had called the House to attend her in the House of Peers. The committee reported that, in their opinion, every member desirous of being present on such occasions should subordinate his desire to the Clerk of the House before five o'clock of the day preceding—that a ballot of the names should be taken on the day of the ceremony, and arranged accordingly—that members of the Cabinet have precedence, and that, after the House being summoned, no member should allow himself to remain in the lobby, or to cross the threshold. The Lord moved that the report be printed, with the view of asking the House next day to agree to it. He thought it was desirable to prevent the scramble that usually took place on such occasions as the opening and prorogation of Parliament.

After a few words from Mr. V. SMITH and Mr. O'CONNELL, the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Sir F. BARING, leave was given to bring in a bill for the better preservation and regulation of the ports and harbours of the United Kingdom.—Adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships assembled at five o'clock.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.

The Earl of HARROWBY presented a petition numerously signed by English persons in Rome, praying that a place of worship in Protestantism should be erected to secure from the Sovereign of the Roman States permission to erect a Protestant church in the city of Rome.

The Earl of HARROWBY said that the question was, whether the Court of Rome would not give in her states that same liberty to Protestants which it gave to the Roman Catholics in Protestant states.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was afraid that it was hopeless to attempt to secure from the court of Rome the same degree of toleration for Protestants residing under the Government of Rome that was secured to Roman Catholics in Protestant countries.

The Bishop of LONDON agreed with the noble Marquis that it was hopeless to obtain from Rome the same degree of toleration for Protestants which was accorded by the French Government to Roman Catholics—but members of the Church of England were free to worship in buildings which had the outward appearance of splendour, and while the Pope refused permission to erect a Protestant church in Rome, the Pope was announcing his intention to erect a magnificent cathedral in London. If the Pope would give us permission, we would erect a magnificent Protestant cathedral in Rome, and we would do it without raising money by the sale of indulgences.

The Earl of HARROWBY concluded that the interruption given to Protestant worship in Rome was the consequence of the intolerance of the Romish clergy towards the Protestant Church. The Romish clergy were omnipotent in their po-pis. He wished to know whether there would be any objection to lay before the House copies of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Neapolitan and Tuscan authorities on the subject of the closing of certain places of Protestant worship in their states?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he would inquire into the subject.

The Earl of HARROWBY then moved for the papers, and also for an address to her Majesty to exercise her influence to secure the erection of a Protestant place of worship in Rome.

The motion was then agreed to.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Assent was given to the Royal Commission to the undermentioned bills.—Medical Charities (Ireland); Grand Jury Cess (Ireland); Representative Peers for Scotland; Law of Evidence Amendment; Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement; and upwards of 60 other public and private bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Brougham.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.

Earl St. GERMAN rose to call the attention of their Lordships to the important work done for the ventilation of the House. He who had frequented it would fail to find that the rooms produced by the want of a supply of pure air. He was aware that it was late to bring forward the subject; but still he hoped that something might be done by presenting it to their notice before the close of the session; and, though no grant of money could be obtained on during the recess, he thought the Treasury might safely venture to grant the money in the certainty of obtaining the sanction of the House of Commons. He had the resolution to call upon the suggested experts, and, by appointing commissioners, competent persons to examine the subject during the recess, for the purpose of devising the most effectual means for removing the inconvenience. The system of ventilation by means of the steam jet had been tried with effect in the courts of law, and it might be desirable to place the commission in communication with the inventor of that plan; and it would, probably, be found that these means the ventilation of the House might be improved at a small expense.

After some further conversation the subject dropped.

The Earl of KINSTON, pursuant to notice, moved for affidavits made in the Enclosure Bill, before Mr. Collins in Dublin, in the master of the sale of the estates of the Earl of Burlington in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, with reference to the value of the said estates, and the qualifications of Mr. Collins as a land surveyor and valuer.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that copies of all affidavits sworn in the court in question, might be had upon payment of a trifling expense.

The motion was agreed to.

The Earl of CARLISLE presented a petition, numerously signed by the inhabitants of Caversham, in favour of the preservation of the Crystal Palace.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL TITLES.

Mr. FRESHFIELD wished to ask the Right Hon. the Attorney-General if his attention had been called to an infraction of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act, which was said to have taken place in Ireland on the part of certain priests and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the matter did not come within his department; the question should have been asked of his hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General for Ireland.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Colonel SIEVHORN wished to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether certain individuals had not been admitted into the Crystal Palace on the Sabbath day, and whether some of them had not availed themselves of that opportunity to copy certain articles exhibited.

Sir J. COOPER said the Executive Committee were anxious to preserve a record of all the usual articles exhibited in the Crystal Palace; and, in order to procure illustrations for that record, a gentleman had been allowed admission on Sunday to make some photographic experiments, which could not be effected at any other time.

Col. SIEVHORN asked if it was true, that, in consequence of that permission, some of the articles had been injured?

Mr. LABOUCHERE said one work of art certainly had been injured in some way, but ample compensation had been offered to the exhibitor for the damage.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

Sir B. HALL wished to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Woods and Forests if he intended to renew the Metropolitan Buildings Act?

Lord SEYMORE replied in the affirmative.

SINGULAR ERROR.

Captain SOWERBY wished to know from some of the Admiralty authorities how it was that in the official Navy List he was returned as dead?

Admiral DUNDAS was glad to find that his gallant friend was alive and in his place, but he believed the mistake had arisen from the fact that the gallant gentleman's death had been reported in a local newspaper.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. C. LEWIS and GAYLER moved to have the bill referred to a committee to enable the House to establish a separate fee-farm; but they were prepared to make such an alteration in the 49th clause of the bill as to prevent any compensation being paid under the provisions of the bill without the sanction of Parliament. The probable amount of compensation that would have to be awarded was very trifling, considering the magnitude and nature of the offices abolished by the bill.

The clause was amended, as proposed by the hon. member; and some other additions and alterations having been made, the bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, the Standing Orders were suspended, so as to admit of the bill being at once advanced through the remaining stages.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, the report of the committee on this subject, which was presented on the preceding day, was read by the Clerk at the table. It was as follows:—"The select committee appointed to settle the order in which members shall accompany Mr. Speaker on all occasions when her Majesty shall command the House to attend her in the House of Peers have considered the matter in their recent sittings, and have come to the following resolutions, which they have agreed to report to the House:—Resolved, that in the opinion of this committee, in order to the convenience of proceeding from this House to the House of Lords on occasions of opening or proroguing Parliament, every member desirous of attending Mr. Speaker, do communicate his intention in writing to the Clerk of the House, in case the House be not sitting, before the hour of five in the afternoon of the day preceding; and, if the House be sitting, before the hour of three in the afternoon and the rising of the House, on the day preceding. That, on the House being prorogued by her Majesty, the Clerk of the House, in company with the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the other members of the Privy Council, shall proceed to the House of Lords, in ranks of four. That, after the House has been seated, the Clerk of the House shall go in, or cross, or pass through any of the lobbies or passages leading from the door of this House to the door of the House of Lords, and the Sergeants-at-Arms attending this House do keep the said passage clear of members."

A lengthened discussion ensued, in which several hon. gentlemen strongly objected to the adoption of the resolution.

Sir B. HALL thought that the best mode of proceeding would be to place the names of all hon. members indiscriminately in a glass, and for each hon. member to follow Mr. Speaker in the order in which his name should be drawn out. The hon. Baronet moved an amendment to that effect, which, after some further discussion, was agreed to, instead of the original resolutions.

SARDINIA AND NAPLES.

Sir D. LACY EVANS rose to put two questions to the noble Lord at the head of the 29th July, 1851, to the 4th August, 1851, inclusive, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the noble Lord would be able to answer them satisfactorily. It was well known, upon the most unexceptionable authority, that, in consequence of the refuge which Piedmont had given to the thousands of Italian refugees driven out from other parts of the Peninsula for political causes, the Austrian Government had sent an army to interfere, and that the constitution of Piedmont was thus put in danger.

The object of his questions, therefore, was to ascertain whether the Government of England, and the Order of the British Empire, had given any countenance and support to the Savoy Government in its efforts to uphold that constitution. (Hear, hear.) His next question was on a more painful subject. It was known to the House and to the country, on the authority of the right hon. member for Liverpool, that the present conduct of the Government of Naples towards those prisoners accused of political offences whom it held in its power, was at once an outrage against religion, an outrage against humanity, an outrage against decency, and an outrage against civilisation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COOPER said the Order of the British Empire had given no countenance to the conduct of the Government of Naples.

Sir D. LACY EVANS said that which he stated was not less the fact. It was in the recollection of hon. members that a constitution had been spontaneously granted to Naples by the King of that country, in 1848; but that constitution had since been violated in the most shameful manner on every point and the most summary mode of dealing with the legislation adopted by the King—namely, that of imprisoning the majority of the representatives of the people under that constitution spontaneously granted. These imprisonments, which comprehended the members of the most respectable classes, included also a Prince Minister of Naples.

Mr. B. COOKE rose to order. He wished to know how far the rules of the House warranted the hon. and gallant member in bringing the whole question of the foreign policy of the country as regarded other countries under notice?

The SPEAKER ruled that the hon. and gallant member was in order. (Hear, hear.)

Sir D. LACY EVANS said he had no interest in the question except that of humanity and justice—(Hear, hear)—and he regretted that he should have occasion to move in the matter. The hon. and gallant member then put the second question, which

was as follows:—"From a publication entitled to the highest consideration, it appears that the King of Naples has issued a royal decree, dated 20th July, 1851, for the trial of 1,000 persons, for alleged political offences; that these prisoners have, with extreme severity, been immured in violation of the existing laws of the country, and without the slightest legal trial or public inquiry into their respective cases; that they include a late Prime Minister and a majority of the late Neapolitan Parliament, as well as a large proportion of the most respectable and intelligent classes of society; that these prisoners are chained two and two together; that these claims are never undone, day or night, for any purpose whatever, and that they are subjecting regular regiments of soldiers to such a punishment in any part of the country—it is consequently said if the British Minister at the Court of Naples has been instructed to employ his good offices in the cause of humanity for the diminution of these lamentable severities, and with what result?"

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.—With regard to the first question, I can only say that her Majesty's Government attach very great importance to the maintenance of the independence of the Sovereign of Naples, and that her Lordship has hitherto endeavoured to work for the welfare of the people and of the Sovereign of that country. But at the same time, I am bound to say that nothing has occurred to lead her Majesty's Government to suspect that this constitution was in any danger, or that the independence of Sicily is threatened by the encroachments of any foreign power. (Hear, hear.)

The manner in which that constitution has hitherto worked for the benefit of the people and of the Sovereign entitles me to hope that it will continue as it has been, and as it is—a model worthy of imitation by other countries. It is highly honourable to the Sovereign of Naples as well as the people of that country, and calculated to inspire hopes of its adoption by other nations. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to the second question, her Majesty's Government, in common with all intelligent men in this country, have learned with infinite pain, from various quarters, a confirmation of the impressions produced by the communications of the right hon. member, for the University of Oxford, respecting the unworkable and inconvenient nature of the constitution of that country. But at the same time, I think it right to say that Mr. Gladstone has done himself great honour by the course he has pursued in this matter in the first instance, and which he has followed since—(Hear, hear)—for when we see an English gentleman of station and birth, in respect to the unworkability and inconvenience of the constitution of Naples, and instead of going to see what are the real grievances of that country, visiting the prisons, examining personally into the cases of the unhappy victims of illegality and injustice there to be found—(Cheers)—with the view of interesting public opinion in Europe to remedy these abuses—this, I say, does honour to any person. (Hear, hear.) And, concurring with the view of that right hon. gentleman that public opinion, duly aroused on the subject, might have that effect, I did think it right to lay the paper before the public, and to let the public know what the Marquis of Lansdowne, as a Member of the several Courts of Appeal, in his capacity as a Member of the Select Committee on the subject, communicated to the respective Governments to whom they were accredited, and by means of which to create an influence which may be more effective than any direct interference of ours, in promoting the object of the right hon. gentleman the member for Oxford, and the hon. and gallant officer who has put the question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COOKE rose to address the House amidst cries of "Order."

THE SPEAKER overruled the hon. member, and decided that he could not speak on the subject.

Colonel SIEVHORN brought forward the case of Anne HICKS, who had been deprived of a hut and stall for the sale of refreshments in Hyde Park, by order of the Woods and Forests. He moved for copies of all orders and decisions made in her case.

Lord SEYMORE had no objection to the production of the papers, but defended the expulsion of Mrs. HICKS from the Park, on the ground that the Woods and Forests had no option but to act up to the provisions of the 4th of Geo. IV., c. 50, which forbade the erection of cottages in the Park.

The motion was agreed to.

THE INCOME-TAX.

Mr. HOME moved that the evidence taken before the Select Committee for inquiring into the Income-tax be laid on the table.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated that the decision of the Select Committee itself was, that, as the evidence was in an incomplete state, it was expedient to lay it before the House. He should, therefore, oppose the motion.

After a short conversation, the House divided—

For the motion 15

Against it 15

There being less than forty members present, the House stood adjourned.

OVERFLOWING OF THE RHINE.

A correspondent writes:—On Tuesday night, the 29th July, 1851, the Lake of Geneva, was visited by one of the most violent storms of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, that has been witnessed for many years. The size of pieces of ice which fell for nearly an hour is almost incredible, and the injury done thereby, especially to the vines, cannot be calculated. This storm was followed by an almost uninterrupted heavy rain till Friday morning, and the consequence has been that the Rhine has overflowed its banks, and inundated the whole valley, causing extensive damage to crops and property, and destroying towns and villages. The Baden Railway has been so much injured that the working of it is impracticable from Eisleben nearly to Heidelberg; in some places bridges are forced away by the impetuous rush of the waters, and in others the embankments washed down and the rails broken.

The full tide towards the Great Industrial display continues unabated numbers. Monday was one of the warmest and finest days of the season, and the concourse of visitors was very great. Between nine and eleven o'clock, the Kensington and Knightsbridge road had two confluent streams of vehicles—one caused by the usual Monday-morning excursions to Hampton Court, &c., and the other by an enormous influx of visitors towards the Crystal Palace. At the Exhibition, arrivals did not visibly slacken until past two, from which time they rapidly diminished. During the first two hours about 40,000 persons entered the Building; and up to one, there were more than 50,000 visitors. As may be imagined, the heat was excessive.

The entire number of visitors during the day was 62,631. The receipts were:—Season tickets, £22; at the d-o, £3005 18s.; total, £3028 18s. Among the more remarkable arrivals were the following:—Christchurch School, St. Pancras, 60; Tunbridge Wells Sunday school, 43; workers from Well's floor-cloth manufacture, Camberwell, 30; a party from Leeds, 18; farm labourers from Mr. B. NEWTON'S, Kent, 20; labourers from Whitstable, Kent, 70; party from Mr. J. NEWTON'S, Kent, 20; girls and servants from Greenwich, 20; girls and servants from Price candle manufacture, Vauxhall, 45.

On Tuesday, the sale of season tickets produced the sum of £11 10s., and the money taken at the doors amounted to £3236 9s., making the total receipts £3247 19s. The police report stated the number of visitors to have been 65,069, including a vast gathering of costumers, to the number of 20,000 and upwards. The costumers, who were well dressed in provincial music, regaled the ears of the rest of the visitors with a Welsh song, and a band of musicians performed a military march. The children of the nations, 40 from the free school at Windsor; 50 from a school at Clewer, near Windsor; 69 from the Slough charity school; and 20 from the Countess of Aboyn's school, at Orton Longueville, near Peterborough. The total number of visitors fell short of those of the previous day by nearly 10,000; but they amounted to 59,139 notwithstanding; and the receipts at the doors were £2834 3d. 6d., and from season tickets, £22.

There is the record of the official proceedings of the Exhibition during the past week, save in the magnificent *Atlas* at Paris, a full report of which we give elsewhere.

A novel proposition has been made to extend and perpetuate the benefits of the Exhibition. The Imperial Austrian Commission has proposed that the rich collection of minerals at present in their department shall remain in this country, we giving in exchange for them a large collection of objects of art and manufacture, of much interest to them. We do not know if the exchange should stop here. On the contrary, we trust that the principle of reciprocity will be extended to all samples in every branch of art and manufacture included in the Exhibition. This suggestion is so valuable that we feel assured of its meeting the full support of those with whom it lies to give it effect.

THE ENGLISH IN PARIS.

PARIS, Wednesday.

OUR respected countrymen are swarming here. Paris never was so full of them. The hotels echo with every accent of the British speech. The cafés on the Boulevards are making their fortune by the sale of *groceries*; and hardly a shop in the *grands quartiers* which does not stick up "English spoken," "English English," upon the strength of a bearded young gentleman, or a black-eyed young lady, able to say "How are you, my Lord? Rosbif, plumb-pudding, Jean Bull?" it being quite needless to state that every proper and genuine Englishman, and more particularly every proper and genuine Englishwoman, rush frantically into the shops in

question, and 'buy everything' in creation which they don't want, because they have a notion, a desperate error, that articles are cheaper on the Boulevards than in Regent-street, and because everybody takes something home from Paris, and because they feel in a holiday humour and are generous, and because they have a sufficiency of five-franc pieces in their pocket. The *restaurateurs*, of course, are well frequented; and the *parcours* at Very's, Vefours, and the Trois Frères are in despair at the utterly heterodox and unscientific combinations of dishes ordered by the English customers. It is a grand thing to see a thorough London party puzzling over a dinner *carte*, floundering from *poisons* to *potoage*, and from *hors d'oeuvres* to *entremets*; turning up pocket dictionaries to find out what a *consommé* is, and dreadfully distressed to translate *est ce que c'est à la financière*, and find it means literally "fly to the wind like a female banker"; that is, if you signify "fly," the best Frenchman of the party stoutly offering to bet a glass of brandy and water that it means "thief," he having seen the expression in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* that very morning. Generally, our friends fall back upon chops and steaks. They have a wholesome dread of mystic made dishes, and would as soon venture upon senna and salts as command *une mayonnaise de volaille*, or a *caramoussi à la Russie*. One gentleman dolefully informed me, that, having seen something to be cooked with *champignon*, he had ordered it instantly, taking *champignon* to mean champagne, and was dreadfully disappointed when he found it practically translated as mushrooms. Long names are also a sad stumbling-block in the culinary way of our worthy countrymen. They take a dish denoted by three or four words to be something terribly elaborate, not to say indigestible; and I astonished a party from Islington by expounding an extraordinary mixture, called *purée aux crevettes à la Crecy*, as simply meaning carrot soup with crumbs in it. They had imagined some much more profound and complicated mixture. On the whole, however, I doubt whether our friends like the "kicksaws;" I hear continual cries for "Something solid! Confound it I something respectable—some good wholesome meat, and none of this trash of sauces and stews;" while, even in the midst of the flow of *Sillery* and *clou vongeoit*, at St. Cloud, yesterday, I heard a fat gentleman, with great talents for perspiring, pathetically express a wish to "dip his beat into a quart pot of porter." In the matter of meat and drink there are indeed always two classes of Englishmen in Paris. The one species affect an exaggerated abhorrence of French dishes and a contempt for French wine. They frequent English taverns, have tea to breakfast, and joints to dinner; never take milkless coffee; pay a ridiculous price for the worst possible port and sherry, and "can't stand those sloppy messes some people are so fond of." This is your untravelled, unphilanthropic John Bull, who comes to Paris because everybody else does, who delivers himself over into the hands of a *commissionnaire*, who irons him from the Arc de l'Etoile to the Jardin des Plantes, and the Madeleine to the Column of July; and, finally, gives him up after a week's hard work, under the impression that the Panthéon is Notre Dame, the Louvre the Hôtel de Ville, and the Invalides the Bourne. Not so your more experienced and longer travelled Englishman. He is probably young—young Englishmen now-a-days

have generally gone over much more ground than old ones—and his glazed boots have beaten half the stones in Paris. He never thinks of ordinary sights—of churches, museums, institutions, and picture galleries; his lions are particular *cafés* and *restaurants*, where they excel in particular dishes. He knows the dancing gardens which the most famous *hommes* frequent, and descants upon the style of polking of each. He speaks French boldly, if not successfully, and takes care to be as slangy in his phrases as possible. He is great at ordering dinners, and is profound upon the orthodox order in which wines, red and white, are to be drunk. Furthermore, he is up to the small town talk of the day; bows to Mlle. Bigon, of the Montansier, and leaves his card at Mlle. Tissi, of the Variétés. He is proud of his knowledge of Paris, and speaks disrespectfully of beefsteaks. English cookery he holds to be but one step remote from cannibalism—beneath it; and as for dress, he stoutly maintains that a *grisette* from the Quartier Latin can do more with a five franc shawl than an English Marchioness with a hundred and fifty guinea cachemire! Of course, this latter gentleman holds the former gentleman in

contempt as a Goth and a barbarian while the Vandal reciprocates the sentiment, and mentally pronounces his traducer to be a Frenchified Jackanapes and a mustached frog-eater. The class in question—the thorough old John Bull—are, however, gradually mellowing down. It is upon occasions of this kind, when they cross the Channel, not to see Paris, but to see the *fêtes*, that they come out most strongly, grumble most lustily, drink brandy and water most heartily, and in general make their Anglican peculiarities and singularities most manifest.

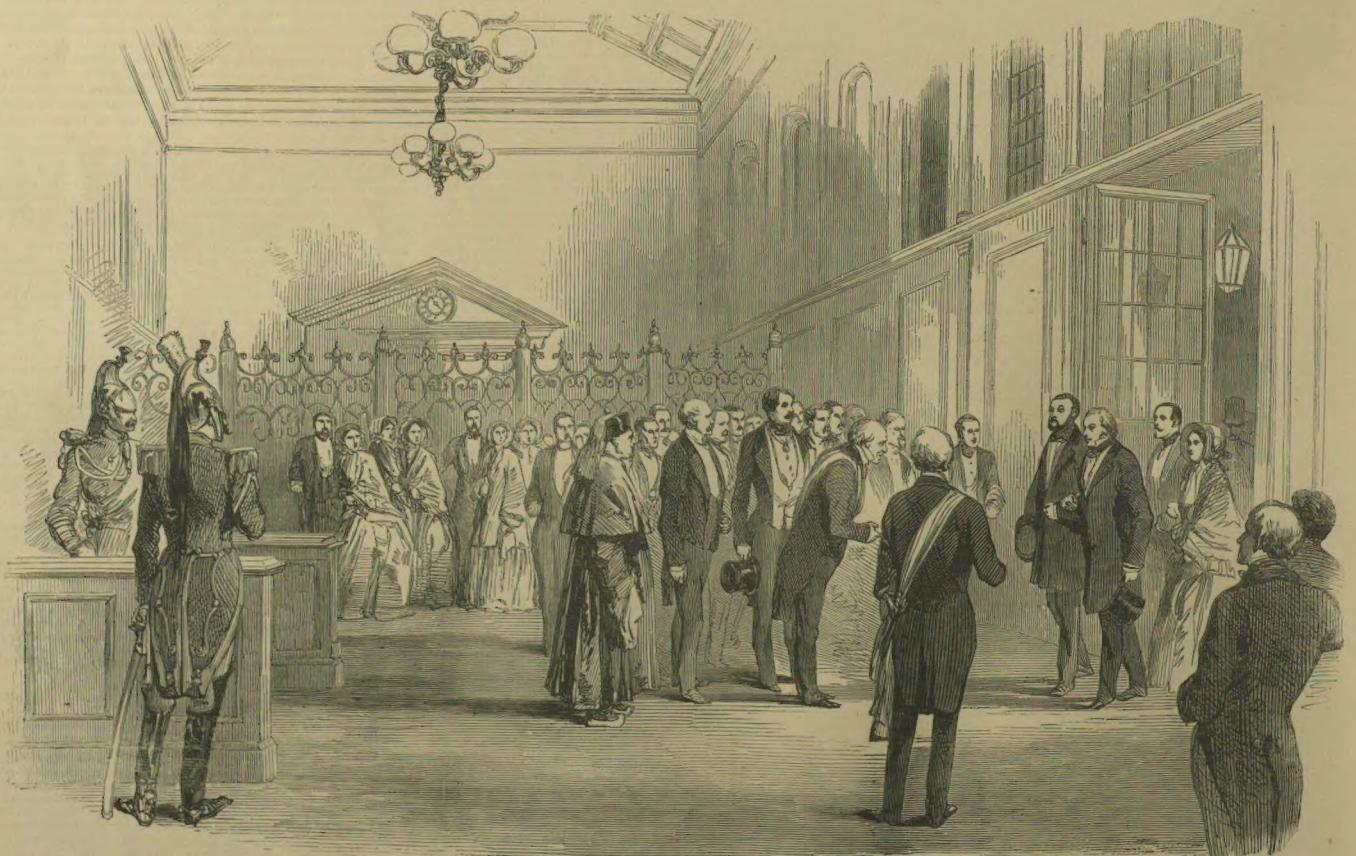
Going along the Boulevards, the number of smoothly-shaven Saxon faces is quite remarkable. The proprietors thereof usually keep in clusters; and cluster is continually hailing cluster, delighted to meet each other in a distant and foreign land, the encounter ending by both clusters coalescing and proceeding to the nearest *café*, to compare notes and impressions—so as to hear how Jones, who is sixteen stone good, fell down as many steps upon the slippery waxed staircase—how Brown has been scratched by the hard sheets, and can't dry his face with the soft towels—how the Smiths, husband and wife, able between them to make five-and-thirty stone kick the beam, have been put into a bed five feet by three—how Johnson can't get anything fit to eat, and songs for joints again—how Jackson can't get anything fit to drink except brandy, and songs for stout again—and how Williams, upon four occasions, took the peculiar 5 with a long tail, used in French caligraphy, for a 9, and paid accordingly, to the intense delight of the *garçon* in attendance. These relations over, the party invariably fail to discuss the number of tickets for the different *fêtes* they have managed to procure. Jones relates how he called fifteen times on M. Salandrouze in one forenoon, and wrote eight and thirty letters to the Minister of the Interior. Williams announced with great glee that he secured for his party seven bottles of champagne at St. Cloud by stating that he was the Lord Mayor of Leeds, and Robinson trumped them all by announcing that he has a ticket for the review admitting him to the President's tribune. By this time the ladies are getting impatient to be off, and talk confidently over the little tables about the shops

where lace is so ridiculously cheap, and where they have the most beautiful bonnets (without exception) in Paris. At this all the gentlemen indignantly declare that every thing is better and cheaper in London—that all the Mechlin and Valenciennes lace comes from Nottingham, and all the beautiful figured cambrie handkerchiefs from Belfast. The ladies repel the insinuation with the contempt and scorn which it deserves, and imagine a number of things absolutely indispensable—for the ball, or the concert, or the review—which they have never thought of until the idea was suggested by some unlucky shop window, and which they cannot by any human possibility do without. Some of the most daring hint even at bracelets, distinctly propose lockets at ridiculous prices, and infinitesimal watches—to be had "almost for next to nothing, comparatively." The unhappy maid Joneses, Williamses, Smiths, Browns, Jacksons, and Johnsons are, one after the other, encountered and placed *hors de combat*; and it is needless to say that the bonnet figures at St. Cloud, the lace flutters in the breezes of the Champ de Mars, and the bracelets glance beneath the thousand candles of the Hôtel de Ville.

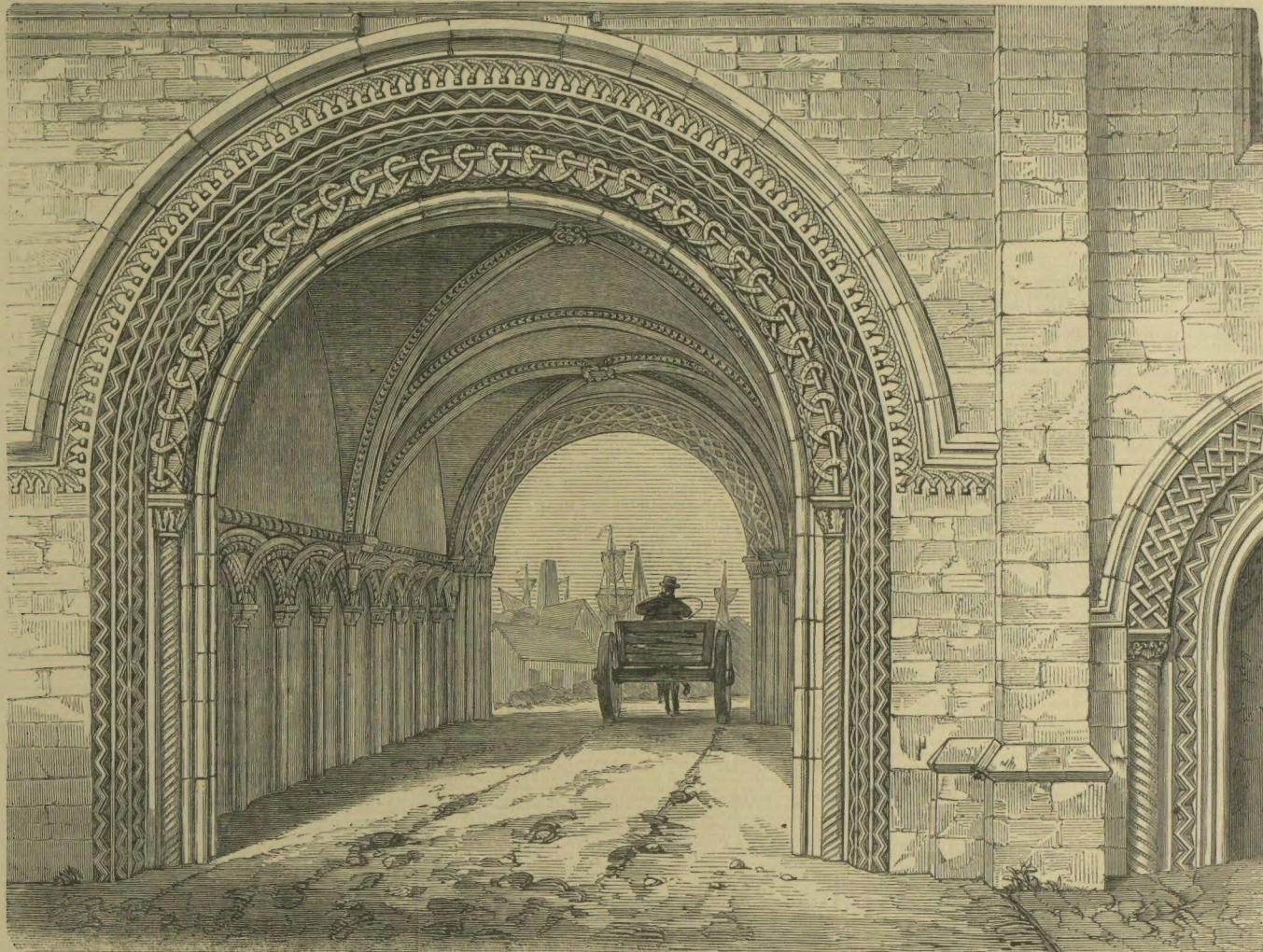
A. B. R.



M. BERGER, PREFECT OF THE SEINE.



RECEPTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS AT PARIS.—(SEE SECOND SUPPLEMENT.)



THE ABBEY GATEWAY, BRISTOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THOMAS COLLINS, ESQ., M.P. FOR KNARESBOROUGH.

The family of Collins is of great antiquity in the county of Sussex, and in the reign of Henry VII. was possessed of considerable landed property in and near Barwash, in that county. A branch of this family settled in the neighbourhood of Knaresborough in the latter half of the

monies which they themselves subscribe. On the death of the Right Hon. W. J. Lascelles, he came forward as a candidate for Knaresborough, in opposition to Mr. W. H. Watson, formerly M.P. for Kinsale. Mr. Watson, after prosecuting a can-*sas* for some days, retired the day previous to the nomination, and Mr. Collins was returned by a majority of 21, the numbers being—Collins, 95; Lawson, 64.

Mr. Collins was introduced into the House by Mr. E. B. Denison, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Mr. Spencer Walpole, the eminent Queen's counsel and member for Midhurst.

Our portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Claude.

T. COLLINS, ESQ., M.P. FOR KNARESBOROUGH.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE.
BY CLAUDET.

17th century, from whom the present member is descended. He is the second son of the Rev. T. Collins, of Polygate and Knaresborough, formerly rector of Barvingham, in the North Riding of York; and in the commission of the peace for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire and county of Durham; was born in the Oct. of 1825; educated at the Charterhouse; graduated at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1847, and called to the Bar in 1849 by the Honourable Society of Benchers of the Inner Temple, and is member of the Northern Circuit, and attends the West Riding session. A liberal Tory, his political sentiments, as they may be gathered from his first address to the electors of Knaresborough, are as follows. He is for maintaining in all its integrity the Established Church, both in England and Ireland, and opposed to the endowment by the State of the Romish religion, or concession to Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of territorial titles or precedence; thinks that the agricultural classes are entirely burdened in respect of local taxation, and ought to have immediate relief accorded to them; is in favour of non-interference in the internal affairs of foreign nations, and of complete self-government for all truly British colonies in all provincial matters as means of securing the real dignity and integrity of the empire, and with, at the same time, obtaining economy in public expenditure; is opposed to secular State education, but would grant to all denominations of religion aid from the national funds in proportion to the

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN CLIPPER YACHT
"AMERICA," OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

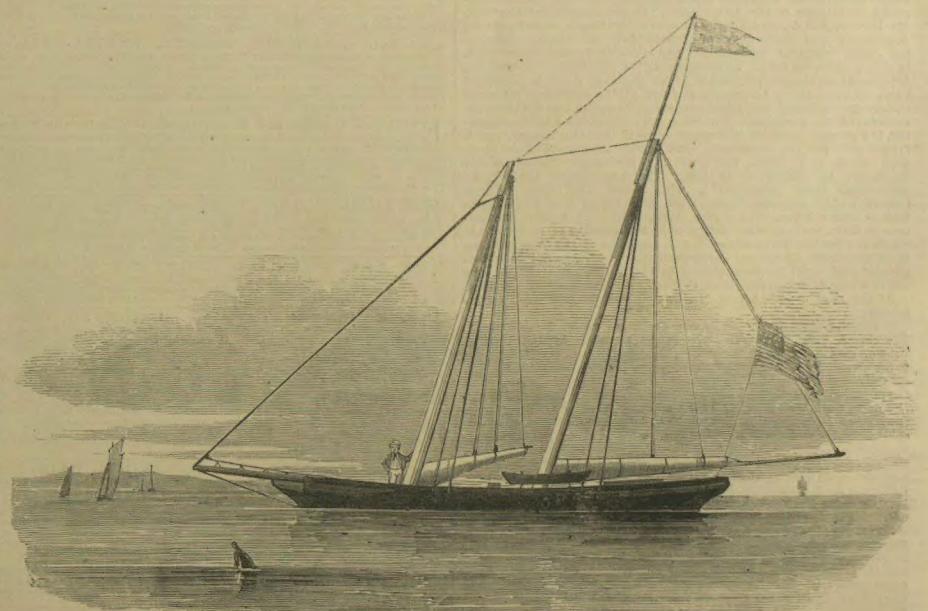
In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 15, page 207, we gave an Engraving of the yacht *America*, in frame, as she appeared building at New York, for the purpose of competing with the English yachts at Cowes. We now engrave the vessel from a sketch made on her arrival at the rendezvous of the Royal Yacht Squadron on the 31st ult.

Accustomed as we have been to witness the symmetrical models of our own yacht clubs, we confess our opinion falters when a model of an entirely different construction, so contrary in every respect, both in build

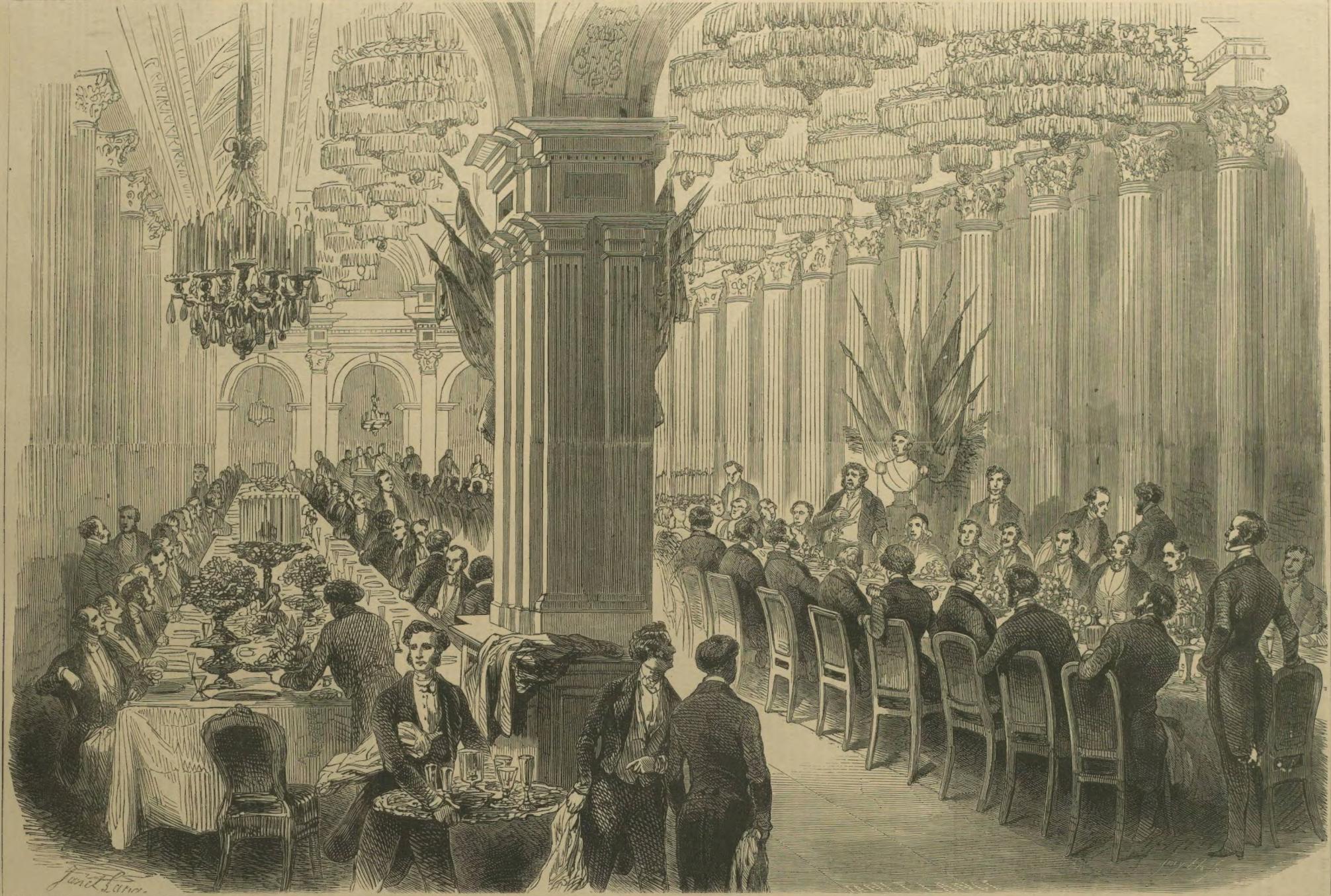
and rig, is presented to us. In our former remarks, we termed the *America* to be "rather a violation of the old-established ideas of naval architecture," which all must candidly confess to be the case. In lieu of "straight lines," we have curved and hollow lines; instead of spars loaded with rigging, top hamper, and numberless small sails, we have stately masts with scarcely a sail to support them, the pre-rolling power being in substance, and not in sum. In fact, instead of the "phantom ship," we have before us "a rakish piratical-looking craft," whose appearance in bygone days in the Southern Atlantic would have struck terror into the soul of many a "homeward-bounder." But this yacht has traversed the Atlantic on a different mission; and opportunely in the year 1851, this citizen of the States brings her for fraternal competition with the aristocracy of our own island.

Since her arrival she has been visited by nearly every member of the Squadron, and by several scientific and naval gentlemen, and all appear to be gratified with the inspection. As some discrepancy has already appeared in the accounts of the *America*, we have taken some pains to verify the following.

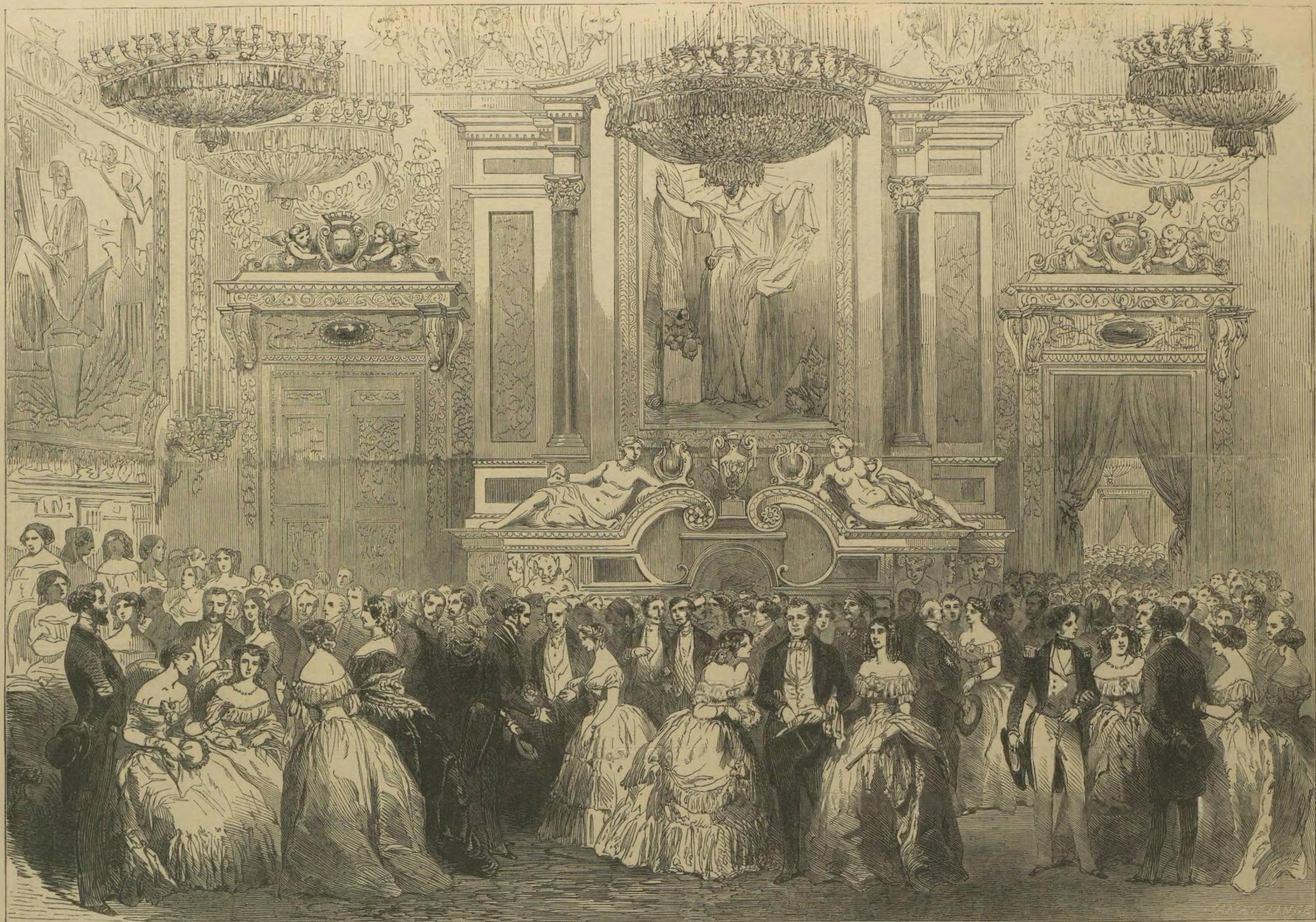
She was solely designed and constructed by Mr. George Steers, of the firm of Messrs. George and James R. Steers, of New York, who are now on a visit to this country in the yacht. To the talents of the builder the New York Yacht Club is indebted for several of the specimens which



THE UNITED STATES CLIPPER YACHT "AMERICA," OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.



GREAT EXHIBITION FÊTES AT PARIS.—GRAND BANQUET AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.



GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—GRAND BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A messenger from the office of the Secretary of State reached Nottingham by mail train at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, taking with him a ride for Sarah Barber, under sentence of death for poisoning her husband, to execute her sentence on Wednesday last, the 6th inst. Facts which have come to light since the trial, tending to show that she was an accessory to the murder only after the fact, seem to have led to this result.

The Baron de Brunnow left Ashburnham House on Monday for St. Petersburg, after having represented Russia at this Court during twelve of the most eventful years in modern history. He is expected to return in October next.

The Bokingfold Archers held their second meeting for the season on Monday, in Colonel Astor's Park, at Kippington. Mrs. Astor afterwards entertained the party, and members of the principal families in the neighbourhood of Sevenoaks were a *grave dominoe*.

A report from Moscow states, that, on the 20th ult., as the monks of the convent at Whitminster, a town about 12 miles to the north east of that city, were setting out in procession, to visit an image of the Virgin at a neighbouring village, a wooden bridge thrown over the moat of the convent (formerly a fortress) gave way, and out of 200 of the monks 158 were drowned. This immense loss of life was caused by the water being 45 feet deep, and the sides of the moat being perpendicular.

The estimated number of letters, as appears from an official return, delivered as "chargeable," was, last year, 347,660,071.

The herrings caught in the Firth (Scotland) district alone, in two days last week, weighed in hard case, to the fisherman engaged in their catch no less than £10,000 sterling.

The French lottery of golden ingots, of which so much has been seen and heard in France, has already raised a sum sufficient for carrying out the purposes which gave rise to it. 5000 emigrants are to be sent to California with the proceeds of the lottery. The house of V. Marson and Co., of Havre, has obtained the concession from Government of the transport of these emigrants.

At Konigsburgh, Dantzig, and Dorehan, where the recent eclipses of the sun was total, darkness like that of night prevailed for some minutes. During this great number of stars were visible among them Venus, Mars, and Jupiter. The natural phenomena produced on the animal and vegetable world were highly interesting; several flowers closed; the birds which had been before flying about, suddenly disappeared; the cocks crowed, and the birds went to roost.

The provincial journals in France state that the potato crop, so far as is known, presents no traces of malady.

On second re-committal, clauses have been inserted in the bill further to extend the jurisdiction of the judges of the county courts, and to facilitate proceedings in the High Court of Admiralty, &c., so that they will be able to admit of trials, &c., being sworn in Scotland, Ireland, or Great Britain, before any court or person authorized to administer oaths, to give power to superior courts or any two judges to hear appeals in term as well as out of term, to allow of appeal to the superior courts from decisions in cases tried by the county court judges without a jury, &c.

The following railway bills received the Royal assent on Friday week, viz. Llynllyn Vale and Duffryn, Llynllyn and Porthcawl; Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland Junction; Thames Haven; Cameron's Coalbrook Dale Coal and Swansea; and the Great Western, Manchester and Saltford Extension, the latter being the new route for railways.

The documents just received from the mining districts of California, both north and south, represent the operation as being very successful. There is more activity, and more gold is probably being got out than at any former period in the history of the California mines.

The total sum borrowed by turnpike trusts in England and Wales from the Public Works Commissioners, and not wholly repaid, amounted to £169,560. Of this sum £55,233 has remained unpaid. The interest remaining unpaid on the 6th Jan., 1851, was £15,151 12s. 9d. The amount borrowed in Scotland by the turnpike trustees was £63,270, of which £622 has been repaid, and £56,744 remains unpaid. The interest remaining unpaid on the 6th January, 1851, exceeds the principal, and amounted to £67,735.

The Hon. C. S. Hardinge, eldest son of Viscount Hardinge, is the only candidate spoken of at the next vacated at Downtpatrick by Mr. Kerr. He is a Con-servative, and will probably be returned without any opposition.

The refreshment-room of the railway station of Château Thierry, on the Strasbourg Railway, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. It is not known how the conflagration originated.

It appears by a parliamentary paper, printed at the instance of Mr. Frewen, that the total number of police-constables in each county or division of a county, in England and Wales, under the act 2 and 3 Vict., cap. 93, amounting to 1,000,000, paid to the county police rates in 1850 was £116,498, and the total expenditure on account of the force amounted to £66,801, again: £184,271 in 1849.

Mr. Lewis Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of the Inner Temple, is appointed a police magistrate for the district of the metropolis in the room of Mr. Barrell, of the Westminster Court, whose resignation dated from Thursday last.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. Prince Hohenlohe officiated at mass at the Metropolitan Roman Catholic church, St. George's, Southwark. A somewhat general expectation that the Prince would be present did not materialise.

The various specimens of quartz pursued in California are—washing on the bank of the various streams, dredged up or led off for that purpose; or crushed or digging into the earth from one pocket to another, being the crude application of a scientific principle; tunnelling the hills, a system which has proved immensely profitable; and crushing the auriferous quartz, the excess of which depends as well on skill and machinery as on the richness of the ore.

The total declared value of all British and Irish exports for the six months ending July 1, 1851, is £31,093,863, as against £31,778,504 for the first six months of 1850, and £28,515,439 for the first six months of 1849.

It appears by a parliamentary paper, printed at the instance of Lord Rendlesham, that the sum paid "to justices and clerks of the peace for their services in attending quarter sessions in every county and city being a county of itself and Wales" in 1850, was £994 4s. viz. £295 12s. to justices, and £68 12s. to clerks.

In consequence of the numerous suicides which have taken place in the army of Paris, General Magenta, the Commander-in-Chief, has addressed to the troops a feeling exhortation against this sinful and cowardly proceeding, and quoted the language of the Emperor in regard of it.

Charles Maturin, Esq., has been appointed Crown prosecutor for the county and city of Derry, in the room of the late lamented John Schools, Esq., Q.C.

The following is an account of the total number of letters delivered in the post office for the last twelve weeks—In 1839, before the reduction of postage, 75,097,572 letters, in 1840, 65,632,024; in 1840, 163,708,334; 1841, 195,500,191; 1842, 203,434,451; 1843, 220,450,306; 1844, 242,021,088; 1845, 271,410,783; 1846, 299,586,762; 1847, 322,146,243; 1848, 328,830,184; 1849, 337,199,192; and in 1850, 347,067,091. The total number of letters delivered in the week ending the 21st of February, 1851, was 7,217,360.

Mr. Francis W. Russell, the late candidate for the representation of the city of Limerick, has been left a large legacy by his father-in-law, Mr. Clarke of Melton, who has just died.

Mr. Fletcher Conyers Norton has been transferred, as attaché, from her Majesty's mission to Brussels to the mission at Naples; and Mr. Joseph Conyers Norton, from the Register of the Supreme Court at Ceylon.

The amount paid by the Post-office for the conveyance of mails on railways in 1839 was only £1743 19s. 1d. The amount paid last year was £40,000 13s. 1d.

On Friday (last week), at Plymouth, a fisherman named Brat, the master of a trawling sloop, when out in his vessel fishing, fell overboard and was drowned. About four hours afterwards, his son, who was mate of another trawler, and who had not heard of the accident, was hauling up his trawl, when he appeared unusually heavy. After some difficulty, however, the trawl was hoisted on to the vessel, and the mate, after some consideration and dismay of all present on board, the body of the mate's father.

The gross revenue of the Post office in the official year ended the 5th January, 1851, was £2,256,684 3d.; the cost of management, £1,40,735; and the net revenue, £203,588 11s. 5d. The postage charged to the Government departments within the year was £109,523 13s. 7d.

An able sermon, in behalf of the Early Closing Association, was delivered on Sunday afternoon last, at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, by the Rev. W. Curing, M.A., one of the chaplains of the church. The large and beautiful organ, which was removed from the words, "Many goeth unto his work and to his labour until the evening." Psalm cxv. 22.

Mr. Haug's committee on the income and property-tax have reported the following resolutions to the House of Commons:—"That the committee have determined, considering the advanced period of the session, and the state of the business of the House, that their proceedings be now closed. That it is not expedient, in the present very incomplete state of the inquiry, to report the evidence to the House. That, in the opinion of this committee, a committee should be appointed next session for the purpose of continuing this inquiry."

The total number of Post-office money orders issued in the United Kingdom in 1849 was 18,921, and the amount which they represented was £513,184 13s. The number has steadily increased ever since, until in the last year it reached the prodigious total of 4,439,713, representing £8,494,498 10s. 7d. It appears, therefore, that the average sum for which money orders are issued is about £2 1s. 9d. The total number of money-orders paid in 1849 was 189,615, representing £31,727 9s. 1d., and the total number paid in 1850 was 4,431,253, representing £8,483,059 1s. 1d. The total expense of the Post-office money-order office (including Wales) for the year 1850 was £6,302, that of Ireland £799, and that of Scotland £626. The amount of a commission allowed in the United Kingdom was £73,513.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ST EDMUND, DEREVON.—Your solution in four moves shall be submitted to the author
SIR WALTER FRASER.—No 663 is perfectly correct. Try it once more
B. W. P. PARSON.—One of the best of your problems is given in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for August.

S. V. NEWARK.—Of course it must be placed on the identical square; where else would you

SWEVEN.—In the first place, your Knight is incorrectly described—there is not room on

White's Q B 3rd square for both the Blue King and a White Pawn. In the second place,

there can be no mate in effecting mate when the unfortunate Monarch is hemmed in in the

middle of the board.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 803, by F. S. R., Sub-Deacon, Willesden, Gloucestershire, Derevon, R. H. of Ashford, and correct.

BONHARPER.—Jack of shrewsbury are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by F. S. R., M.P., T. R. T., D. D., and Medicus, are correct.

* * * The answers to the majority of our Chess Correspondents are unavoidably postponed until next week, but we must no longer defer our acknowledgment of the following significant communication:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—We, the undersigned, offer you our cordial thanks for the insertion of the letter which appeared in your paper of 1st June, in reference to the recent trials of the associations which have been directed against the Chess Club of 1851. With renewed thanks.

We have the honour to be your obedient servants,

The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and all the leading

members of the Huntingdon and Berkham Chees Club.

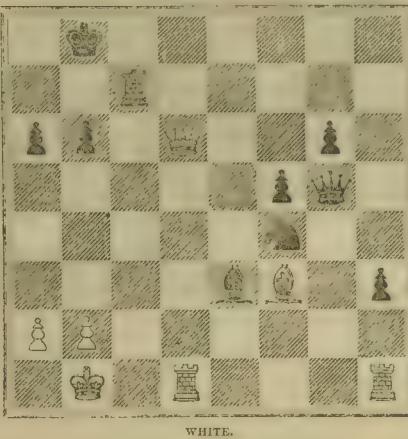
The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and other influential

members of the Cambridge Chess Club.

PROBLEM NO. 891.

By FREDERICK DEACON, Esq., of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE,
White, playing first, mates in seven moves.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Fine Game between Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. HORWITZ.

(Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	28. K to Q B 4th	K to Q B 5th
2. P to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3d	29. Kt to K 4th	K to Q 5t
3. Kt to K 3t	P to K 3d	30. Kt to K 2d	K to K 4th
4. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	31. B to K 2d	K to K (f)
5. Kt to Q B 3d	B to K 2d	32. P to Q 3d	P takes Kt
6. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	33. Q to K 4th	Q to K 5th (ch)
7. Castle K	P to K 2d	34. K to B 2d	P takes Kt
8. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	35. K to B 2d	Q to K B 6th (ch)
9. P to Q P 3d	Castle K	36. Q R to Q Kt 2d	Q to K B 6th (ch)
10. Q to K B 4th	P to K 3d	37. K to his sq	Q takes Q R P
11. P to Q 3d	K to Q 2d	38. K to K 2d	Q to K 2d (ch)
12. Q to K 3d	Q R to Q B sq (2)	39. K to K 2d	B to K 4th
13. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th	40. P to K 2d	P to K 8th (ch)
14. K takes Kt	P takes Kt	41. P to K 2d	K to B 6th (ch)
15. Q takes P	K to Q B 3d (3)	42. P to K 2d	K to B 6th (ch)
16. Q B in K 3d	P to K 2d	43. K takes P (ch)	K takes K
17. P to K 2d	K to Q 5th	44. K to B 2d	Q to K 5th
18. Q to her B 2d	P to K 2d	45. K to his 3d	B takes Q
19. P to Q 2d	K to Q 2d	46. Q to K 2d	K to Q 2d
20. K to K 3d	K to Q 2d	47. K to his 3d	K to Q 2d
21. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	48. P to K 2d	K to Q 2d
22. K to K 4th	K to Q 2d	49. K to his sq	K to Q 2d
23. P to Q 5th	P to K 3d	50. K to K 5th	K takes B
24. Q P to K 4th	P to K 3d	51. K to Q 2d	K to K 4th
25. K to K 4th	K to Q 2d	52. Q R to Q B sq	P to K 5th
26. K to K 5th	K to Q 2d	53. K to B 2d	B takes R
27. Q B to Q 6th	K to Q 2d	54. K to Q 6th	wins

The game lasted four hours and twenty-five minutes.

(C) Every move in this opening is the result of profound consideration.

(D) The combination will be found to exercise an important influence upon the after game.

(E) If he had taken the Bishop, White would have got an irresistible attack, For suppose—

BLACK. 20. P takes Q (ch)

WHITE. 21. K to Q 5th

BLACK. 22. K takes Kt (bot)

WHITE. 23. B to Q 3d (ch)

BLACK. 24. K to K 6th

WHITE. 25. K to K 5th

BLACK. 26. K to K 6th

WHITE. 27. K to K 5th

BLACK. 28. K to K 6th

WHITE. 29. K to K 5th

BLACK. 30. K to K 6th

WHITE. 31. K to K 5th

BLACK. 32. K to K 6th

WHITE. 33. K to K 5th

BLACK. 34. K to K 6th

WHITE. 35. K to K 5th

BLACK. 36. K to K 6th

WHITE. 37. K to K 5th

BLACK. 38. K to K 6th

WHITE. 39. K to K 5th

BLACK. 40. K to K 6th

WHITE. 41. P takes R

BLACK. 42. K to Q 5th

WHITE. 43. Q to K B 6th

BLACK. 44. K to K 5th

WHITE. 45. K to K 6th (ch)

BLACK. 46. K to K 5th

WHITE. 47. K to K 6th

BLACK. 48. K to K 5th

WHITE. 49. K to K 6th

BLACK. 50. K to K 5th

WHITE. 51. K to K 6th

BLACK. 52. K to K 5th

WHITE. 53. K to K 6th

BLACK. 54. K to K 5th

WHITE. 55. K to K 6th

BLACK. 56. K to K 5th

WHITE. 57. K to K 6th

BLACK. 58. K to K 5th

WHITE. 59. K to K 6th

BLACK. 60. K to K 5th

WHITE. 61. K to K 6th

BLACK. 62. K to K 5th

WHITE. 63. K to K 6th

BLACK. 64. K to K 5th

WHITE. 65. K to K 6th

BLACK. 66. K to K 5th

WHITE. 67. K to K 6th

BLACK. 68. K to K 5th

WHITE. 69. K to K 6th

BLACK. 70. K to K 5th

WHITE. 71. K to K 6th

BLACK. 72. K to K 5th

WHITE. 73. K to K 6th

BLACK. 74. K to K 5th

WHITE. 75. K to K 6th

BLACK. 76. K to K 5th

WHITE. 77. K to K 6th

BLACK. 78. K to K 5th

WHITE. 79. K to K 6th

BLACK. 80. K to K 5th

WHITE. 81. K to K 6th

BLACK. 82. K to K 5th

WHITE. 83. K to K 6th

BLACK. 84. K to K 5th

WHITE. 85. K to K 6th

BLACK. 86. K to K 5th

WHITE. 87. K to K 6th

BLACK. 88. K to K 5th

WHITE. 89. K to K 6th

BLACK. 90. K to K 5th

WHITE. 91. K to K 6th

BLACK. 92. K to K 5th

WHITE. 93. K to K 6th

BLACK. 94. K to K 5th

WHITE. 95. K to K 6th

BLACK. 96. K to K 5th

WHITE. 97. K to K 6th

BLACK. 98. K to K 5th

WHITE. 99. K to K 6th

BLACK. 100. K to K 5th

WHITE. 101. K to K 6th

BLACK. 102. K to K 5th

WHITE. 103. K to K 6th

BLACK. 104. K to K 5th

WHITE. 105. K to K 6th



"NANCY," WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP, 1851.

years old. Previous to the examination Mr. Pedley publicly declared that he would give £2000 to any one who would enable him to establish his objection.

The success of Nancy, beating Cossack only by a head, in the race for "the Cup" was one of the events of the recent Goodwood meeting. It is considered that she could have made a better finish; but her jockey, thinking all was safe, gave her a pull when near home, and Alfred Day, close at hand on Cossack, taking advantage of the chance, came up, and had it two strides further, he was of opinion he should have been the winner. The backers of Nancy were by no means satisfied with the

The piece of plate assigned as the Prize was the beautiful silver group, executed by the Messrs. Garrard, from a design by Mr. Cotterill, and founded on these stanzas, in Scott's "Lady of the Lake":—

Exclaim not, gallants: question not.
You, Herbert and Luffness, alight,
And bind the wounds of yonder knight,
Let the grey $\frac{1}{4}$ grey boar his weight,
We destined for a fairer freight,
And bring him on to Stirling straight.

This group was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, with two other Goodwood prizes, the "Stewards' Cup" (the death of Lord Francis Villiers), and the "Chesterfield Cup," a superb cinque-
cento vase.



AMERICAN AND FRENCH EQUESTRIANS AT DREY-LANE THEATRE.—MR. MCCOLLUM'S FEAT ON TWO HORSES.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



VIEW OF THE COUNTRY NEAR RUSSIAN RIVER, 100 MILES NORTH-WEST OF SAN FRANCISCO.



NATIVE WOMEN.

NATIVE PORTER.

INTERIOR OF CALIFORNIA.

CERTAIN travellers who have visited California have reported the country to be strangely deficient in natural beauty, a statement which the accompanying View goes far to refute.

This scene has been sketched by our Correspondent near Russian River, 100 miles north-west of San Francisco. Within thirty miles, the country changes from the "oak plains" of Santa Rosa to the Alpine scenery of this sketch. The land is equally rich; the game equally abundant; the climate, if possible, more beautiful. The redwood pine predominates, but oak of a hardy description is not sparse; the wild grape and raspberry are very luxuriant; salmon and trout are plentiful; and the grizzly bear is little less numerous, if anything. This district, the "further back" (from the centre of civilisation), is fast populating. The rocks in the foreground of the Sketch contain 25 and 30 per cent. of gold; but, at present, the expense of working by machinery would not repay labour and cost. The scene of the Sketch is now the residence of an English gentleman, who intends cultivating as much of the surrounding soil as is practicable. The accompanying figures are portraits from the native population of this district; two of them are women in humble life, and the third is a porter carrying baggage across the Isthmus.

THE FIRST PUBLIC EXECUTION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

LYNCH law was never carried into execution with greater deliberation and more solemnity than at San Francisco on last June 10th and 11th. A number of the most respectable citizens, not less than two hundred, being convinced, as they state in their "constitution," that "there is no security for life or property under the law as now administered," being much annoyed at the escape of some criminals, and the slow process of the law in regard to others, formed themselves, the day before that date, into a Vigilance Committee for the protection of life and property. They bound themselves by their honour to perform every lawless act for the maintenance of law and order, and to "sustain the law when faithfully and properly administered." They were determined, however, "that no thief, burglar, incendiary, or assassin shall escape punishment, either by the quibbles of the law, the insecurity of prisons, the carelessness or corruption of the police, or laxity of those who pretend to administer justice." The late fire, causing the destruction of the city, was generally attributed to incendiaries,



LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—SCENE OF THE FIRST EXECUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO, ON JUNE 10.

and crimes of other descriptions were frequent. "For more than three years," says the *Alta California* of June 14, "this state has been the nucleus of the largest emigration ever known. The great mass of the people who have thus given up old associations and journeyed to the Pacific were and are industrious, orderly, and patriotic men. With the good emigration the bad have come also. From every part of the habitable globe, but more particularly from the British Isles, America has received large numbers of the most daring, depraved, and reckless men ever indited upon any community. The consequence has been that every crime known to the calendar of villainy has been perpetrated upon the defenceless and orderly. Citizens have been assaulted, murdered, and robbed, not only upon unfrequented highways, but on the streets of crowded cities; houses have been broken open and rifled, and cities have been burned by the torch of the incendiary."

"Month after month has this evil condition grown upon the land. The police have failed through want of energy or collusion, to arrest most of the perpetrators of crime—a weak, vacillating or culpable judiciary have permitted the 'quips and cranks' of legal gentlemen to shield the guilty—or insecure and unguarded prisons have allowed condemned and uncondemned to burst forth again upon society. In fact, the whole machinery of government which the people instituted had utterly failed to accomplish the good ends for which it was established."

It was while smarting under losses and injuries thus described, that the "most respectable citizens" forming the Committee of Vigilance, resolved to make and execute the law after their own fashion, and that was not long ere they had an opportunity of acting on the resolution they had come to. Their head-quarters were a building on the corner of Sansome and Bush-streets. We quote what follows from the *Alta California*:

"About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, June 10, a man carrying a bag containing something apparently very heavy, attracted the attention of several boatmen, at their station on the Creek Wharf. He stepped into a boat with his bag, and rowed outwards to the end of the wharf. But few moments had elapsed before Mr. Virgin, a gentleman who keeps a shipping office on the wharf, came down to the boat stand in pursuit of a person who had just robbed his office of a small iron safe, containing a considerable sum of money. The man with the bag was at once suspected, and a number of the boatmen started immediately in pursuit. After a sharp pull they overhauled him, when he threw his body overboard. After a very severe struggle he clung to the bag, which proved to contain the stolen safe. He was conveyed on shore and at once taken possession of by some of the Vigilant Committee, who conducted him promptly to their head-quarters, where he was tried in presence of about eighty members of the conclave, sitting with closed doors, by them convicted, and sentenced to be hanged in the Portsmouth-square that very night. The precise mode of trial was, of course, a secret. During the time of its progress the citizens had accumulated in large numbers about the building and in Portsmouth-square, and to bell on the engine-house of the latter locality having rung a signal to apprise the citizens of the proceedings going on. The populace were very much excited, but more orderly than we ever recollect to have seen such a numerous

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Owing to Mdle. Crwell's indisposition, "Fidelio" was not performed on the 1st inst.; and Auber's "Mata di Portici," with selections from "Il Prodigio," were given.

The second representation of Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," with Alboni's *Ninetta*, Coletti's *Ferdinando*, and Lablache's *Portia*, took place last Saturday.

On Monday night, Madame Barbire Nini appeared for the first time in this country; the opera was "Lucrèce Borâe." The return of Molla, Alboni to her former contract was a great event, as her "Brindisi" is always so irresistibly charming; and we are delighted to learn that she is shortly to resume her magnificent delineation of *Ariane*. As to Barbire Nini, she achieved a thoroughly legitimate success, as those amateurs acquainted with her talents in Italy had over and over again predicted. Her voice is clear, and her manner is all that can be desired. Of these *artistes* who ought to be heard in this country, the reply to our continuous suggestion was, that nature was not been bountiful to her in the way of personal beauty—as if there was not one most remarkable instance now existing, how little genius can be restrained, even if it assume the guise of a plain person. Of all the *artistes* who have fretted their hour at Her Majesty's Theatre, not one *débutante* since the days of Lind has attained such a real triumph as the Belgian singer. This is a *début* which will be remembered long after this; this is not an *artiste* who will be popularly notorious; this is not a singer who will be here to-day and gone to-morrow—who will be lauded as a genius one day, and then be told that she is a "promising vocalist." Not in the fullest sense of the word, Barbire Nini is an *artiste*—such as we have listened to with rapture in Italy—even if her voice be not now quite as fresh as heretofore; but once an *artiste*, always an *artiste*. Rarely has an auditory been more moved and excited than by this *début*. Right well did she prove herself to be a singer of the *glory*—and her musical and vocalizable was the evidence of her qualities as a musician, and her dramatic power as an actress. Mercadante, Rossini, Verdi, have all composed expressly for her. She is very great in *Lady Macbeth*, and her *Luzerina*, in the "Duo Foscari." How it is such an *artiste* could so long escaped the attention of managers in this country is no wonder when we recollect how financially all artistic questions are treated. The most miserable impostor, if cheap, passes muster; the most gifted vocalist, if dear, is excluded from a hearing.

We do not understand the peculiar attribute of Barbire Nini, nor she must be heard of. *Nabab* nor *Intrigue* can prevent her passing through the round of her *répertoire*. *Nabab* or *Intrigue* is her great gift. Her reception was rapturous; but we will not degrade her welcome home by a recital of ovations that have attended singers so infinitely her inferiors. Such a real hit is a wholesome lesson to directors to rely on the public, and not to trust to *partisans*. Her last scene was sublime in intensity of emotion, the "Alföd," in which the mother in vain appealed to the delineation of the *Borgia*.

On Tuesday, Donizetti's "Fidelio" was given for the tenth time, with selections from "La Muta."

On Thursday, Donizetti's "Flûte del Reggimento" was performed, with A. Boni's *Maria*, Gardoni's *Tonio*, and F. Lablache's *Sergeant*.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was announced for last night, Alboni appearing, for the first time this season, as *Zerlina*. Madama Fiorentini *Donna Anna*, and Madame Giuliani *Elvira*; Calzolari *Don Ottavio*, Coletti *Don Giovanni*, and Lablache *Leporello*.

Mr. Hall's benefit will take place next Monday. His "Quattro Fratelli" will be produced, for the first time, in Italian; followed by the first act of Cimarosa's "Segreto," sustained by Alboni, Madama Fiorentini, Madame Giuliani, Calzolari, the two Lablache's, and great ballet attractions.

On Wednesday will be a subscription night, when "La Flûte" will be repeated.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" was revived on Saturday night, with Grisi's *Ninetta*, Mdle. Angri's *Pippo*, Mario's *Gianetto*, Tamburini's *Ferdinando*, Tagliolini's *Fabrizio*, Soldi's *Isacco*, Poloni's *Antonino*, and Porta's *Portia*. Nothing can be said of this cast, the only alteration of which from last season is the soprano substitution of Angri for Mdle. de Merle. The overture and trio, "O Numen benicio," sung by Grisi, Tamburini, and Ronconi, were enthusiastically encored.

On Monday was a subscription night, to replace that of Tuesday, Sept. 9th; the "Puritani" was performed.

On Tuesday, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was given, with the first appearance this season of Madama Vlardot, *Donna Anna*, considered one of her finest delineations.

On Thursday, for the extra night, the "Prophète" was given for the sixth time.

Ground's "Sapho" is announced for to-night.

Next Monday Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" will be performed as a subscription night, instead of Saturday, Sept. 6.

Next Thursday Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" will be executed for the fifth time.

HAYMARKET.

It is not our fault that we have not alluded before to the present experiment now essaying in the above establishment. We discussed the plan and tendency of *Haymarket* to become a theatre, have over and over again pointed out the wisdom of exclusively trying to produce what is termed "Grand Opera."

We have cited the instance of the Opéra Comique in Paris, to show how a school for young composers and artists may be formed, by the production of one or two acts pieces with spoken dialogue. We have shown how composers thus tried in small pieces, arrive like *Amber* and *Häfely*, at the Grand Opera. Something like an undertaking of this nature is now in progress at the Haymarket Theatre, and Mr. Webster has acted his part nobly in this respect. He has given up his services to Mr. Edward Hildyard, and thus is properly engaged by the musical public, he will be equally solicitous to obtain works from other composers. In the meanwhile, Mr. Chorley's English adaptation of Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger" has been eminently successful. This little work, originally composed for a family festival, and never intended for publication, has been printed by the executors of the gifted composer, and is now published by Ewer and Co., London. There is some exquisite work in this opera; the overture is full of fancy, the ballads are quaint and interesting; the drama, though not equal to the music, is well contrived; and the whole is put together with judgment and tact. Miss Louisa Fyne is heard to great advantage as the heroine; Mr. Harrison is the returned son, Welles is the rough pedlar, who passes himself off as the son; and Mr. Lambert plays the pompous *Major* with inimitable humour. Mr. Melton is the musical director, under whose direction the "Son and Stranger" has been produced.

OLYMPIC.

Miss Faunt's engagement at this theatre has been prolonged, owing to its well merited success. On Friday the 1st inst. the first performance, which it is well known was given in *La Mache*. This is a part in which a London audience has had little opportunity of witnessing her efforts. We were not prepared for the power which Miss Faunt displayed in the play, certily, rather intellectual than physical, but not the less impressive in that account. The weighty sentences which *Lady Macbeth* had to deliver, were by Miss Faunt rendered with a discrimination and signification, actually charming and surprising. From the opening soliloquy to the end of the play she was wonderfully bold, and nothing wanting in energy or impressiveness. Mr. J. W. Wells, in *Macbeth*, and Mr. G. L. Ward, in *Hamlet*. His style was much more forcible than formerly; and in the passionate speeches he was exceeding y pathetic. In the banquet scene, his encounter with the ghost of *Baron* was highly artistic, and supplied the want of stage appointments under which the entire representation of this great tragedy suffered.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Mrs. Warner appeared as *Lady Macbeth* on Monday, and as *Portia*, in the "Merchant of Venice," on Thursday. On both occasions the house was filled; and this lady's engagement, which, we believe, closes this evening, has, doubtless, been found profitable both to herself and the management. Mrs. Warner's visit to America will, we understand, be notwithstanding her long occupation of the English stage, the first she has made to that country, and we trust she will receive all that advantages from it which her talents and well-practised skill fully entitle her to expect.

SURREY.

The English operatic company, under Mr. G. Reed's direction, continues to draw large receipts. Miss P. Horton, Miss Pode, Mr. Travers, Mr. C. Roper, Mr. Corri, Mr. Borrelli, and Herr Kübler, have been the principal singers for some weeks. Last Monday, Miss Lister, of Drury-Lane and Covent Garden Theatre, returned to the stage, after a long absence, in the character of *Lesma* in Donizetti's "Favorita"; and it is intended, we hear, to produce some new works.

SOHO.

On Monday Mr. Henry Russell commenced his series of piano-recitals in the "Royal West" and Negro Slavery, at this elegant little theatre, No. 73, Dean-street Soho. He sang songs with great spirit and dramatic effect; and, as usual, contributed much to the amusment of his audience by a number of anecdotes and occasional remarks. The house was numerously atted.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.

The performances at this novel place of amusement continue very attractive, serving, probably, as a relief to the more sedate spectacle of the Crystal Palace. The scenes in the circle present a very menagerie of eccentricities, and a series of zoological contests of various oddity. Thus we have the "Circus," the "Elephant Key," the "Lion's Den," the "Pig's Pen," the "Bear's Hole," the "Dog's Hole," the "Horse's Hole," and the "Swallow's Nest," all of them to be seen with the comic absurdity, and its retrospective, if not gay reminiscence. For me, at least, the inanity of the *exhibitions* has seemed at times, at the moment when the *entertainments*, from first to last, were conducted with a vivifying spirit, and the proprietor amply deserved the own reward he is evidently reaping.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Mr. Wardell's programme is announced for next Wednesday, when the entertainments will include the novelty of a balloon race by three aeronauts.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE SURRY BURGLARS.

At the assizes at Lewes, on the Home Circuit, on Tuesday—before the Lord Chief Justice Jervis—John Isaacs, 25, hawker, and Samuel Harwood, 25, labourer, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, and stealing seven sovereigns, some silver money, and other articles, his property.

The prisoners were the remaining members of the desperate gang of burglars who for so long a period infested the counties of Surrey and Sussex. The prisoner Samuel Harwood was tried with his brother, Levi Harwood, and a man named James Jones, for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollist, at Frimley, at the last assizes for Surrey; and upon that occasion he was acquitted, but two accomplices having been convicted and executed.

On the 1st of June, 1850, the prisoners and their companions resigned themselves into the house of the procurator, who keeps a little shop at Epsom, and, after a severe struggle with her, succeeded in carrying off her pocket, in which the money was. The case was proved by an accomplice and the procurator.

The learned Judge having summed up, the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoners were at once called up for judgment, when Isaacs declared that his companion was perfectly innocent of the crime of which he had been accused.

The Lord Chief Justice said he would pay no attention to such an assertion as that which had been made by the prisoner. He had been declared guilty by the Jury, and their offence was one of a most vicious and aggravated character. Be, therefore, let himself compelled to inflict the full penalty of the law, which was that they should severally be transported for life.

After the sentence was pronounced, the prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Surrey, through whose instrumentality the case had been mainly managed, to order the payment of a sum of money which he had been compelled to pay in connexion with the proceedings. It appeared by an affidavit that was put in, that upon the apprehension of the prisoner Isaac at Fron, in Somersettshire, the officer had searched certain premises, where a valuable ring, part of the produce of burglary at Uckfield, was discovered, and an action for trespass had been brought against him in the county court for the damages, and the judge had awarded £100 damages against him, and the costs, but he had incurred expenses in tracing out the prisoners, and the learned counsel said, he desired that, under the circumstances, the Court would order him to be repaid the amount.

The Chief Justice said, it appeared a very extraordinary judgment of the county court judge, as a case where stolen property appeared to have been actually found, but he had no power to make an order for the repayment of the money. He should, however, allow the officer the travelling expenses he had incurred, and also order him a reward of £20 for the zeal he had displayed in detecting the prisoners.

ACCIDENTS FROM MACHINERY.—A question of some importance to factory workers, and one which has not before been raised, was decided last week by the magistrates of Leeds. Mr. W. Hill, a flax-spinner, has been summoned, on the information of Mr. Baker, sub-inspector of factories, for having, after notice to fence off certain machinery in his mill required to be set off, neglected to do so, in consequence of which neglect, the information alleged,

on trial of his *workmen*, a girl 17 or 18 years of age, received a severe lacerated wound on one of her fingers, and was taken to hospital, where she died on the 16th ult. Captain W. Hill, who was the *inspector* of the 6th section of the 7th and 8th Victoria, 15, which enacts, "that if any person shall suffer any bodily injury in consequence of an occupier of a factory having neglected to fence off any part of the machinery of which he shall have received notice from the inspector that the same was deemed to be dangerous, the occupier of such factory shall pay a penalty of not less than £10 and not more than £100." The facts proved were, that the notice, which was then deemed applicable to the machine in question, was given by the *inspector* on the 14th of February last, but the particular machine in which the accident occurred was not then on the premises, and was not brought into the mill until the 22nd of March; and the question for decision was, whether the notice was valid under the 4th section of the act, as applied to a machine not existing in the mill at the time it was given. The magistrates held that the notice must be one founded on the *inspector's* own observation of the existing machinery in the mill, and that it was never meant by the Legislature that the *inspector* should be liable for damages arising from the machine in question, unless it was clearly known to him that such compensation as money could make should be made to the unfortunate girl for the injury she had suffered, which might, to some extent, render her a cripple for life. The unfortunate people who were subject to accidents of this kind were not left without any remedy, as the *inspector* within the month past has been directed by the Secretary of State, upon the report of the *inspector*, to make an order for compensation to be covered by a general note previously given. This, therefore, dismissed the summons; but, doing so, Mr. J. H. Shaw said, the case was one in which the occupier of the mill was clearly bound, probably by law, but certainly in point of morality, to take care that such compensation as money could make should be made to the unfortunate girl for the injury she had suffered, which might, to some extent, render her a cripple for life. The unfortunate people who were subject to accidents of this kind were not left without any remedy, as the *inspector* within the month past has been directed by the Secretary of State, upon the report of the *inspector*, to make an order for compensation to be covered by a general note previously given.

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VERSAILLES.—THE GRANDES EAUX.—BASSIN DE LATONE.

ficial fountains—the Grandes Eaux—which he devised and carried into execution, is to this day one of the grandest holiday sights of the good people of Paris; and it is the tourist's duty, who visits the French metropolis, to see the fountains of Versailles. Accordingly, they played a very conspicuous part in the delights of the English visitors on Sunday last.

The Grandes Eaux, besides, are a comparatively rare sight. The Petites Eaux play, in summer, on the first Sunday in the month; but the former only on great occasions, which are always announced in the journals. The Grandes Eaux are stated, in the last edition of Galignani's "Guide," to cost from 8000 to 10,000 francs every time they play an expenditure which we do not precisely understand, as the machinery, canals, and reservoirs have been paid for long since. It may be a great cost to keep the works in repair, and an establishment may be kept for the purpose, and royal establishments are rarely planned with relation

to the number of persons actually requisite for the duties of the situation; and seeing that the fountains play rarely, they may be set down at a considerable sum, with which, however, we have little to do at present, except that it proves the anxiety of the French authorities to give their English visitors a right royal welcome.

It matters not to describe the several fountains. The Bassin de Latone is one of the most beautiful of them; this we have engraved, with the Prefect of the Seine showing his visitors the fountain in full play.

The locality is thus described:—"The Parterre de Latone lies between the Parterre d'Eau and the Allée du Tapis Vert. On the right and left are declivities which form a curving road, skirted by yew-trees, and bounded by a close hedge, along which are ranged statues and groups in marble. Between the two declivities just described is a magnificent flight of steps leading from the Parterre d'Eau to that de Latone, at the

top of which are two vases of white marble exhibiting the sun, the emblem of Louis XIV. These steps lead to a semi-circular terrace in advance of the Bassin de Latone, and descend, by two smaller flights, to a lower terrace, on which this elegant basin is situated. These steps are ornamented with twelve beautiful vases, enriched with bas-reliefs. The Bassin de Latone presents five circular basins, which rise one above another in the form of a pyramid, surrounded by a group of Latona with Apollo and Diana, by Marsy. The goddess implores the vengeance of Jupiter against the peasants of Libya, who refused her water; and the peasants, already metamorphosed, some half, and others entirely, into frogs or tortoises, are placed on the edge of the different tablets, and throw forth water upon Latona in every direction, thus forming liquid arches of the most beautiful effect. The tablets are of red marble, the group of white marble, and the frogs and tortoises of lead. On each side of the pyramid a column of water rises 30 feet, and falls into the basin."



DINNER TO JOSEPH PAXTON, ESQ., AT THE NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, DERBY, ON TUESDAY.—(SEE SECOND SUPPLEMENT PUBLISHED WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER.)

EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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TWO NUMBERS, 1s
WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.



THE GREEK SLAVE. BY HIRAM POWER.

The Greek Slave, by Power, has attracted so much attention, and received so much eulogy from the multitude, that we are induced to give a representation of it from two distinct points of view. There can be no doubt that it is a work of considerable merit of execution; but we must be permitted to question its claim to rank with the highest produc-

tions of the sculptor's art. We shall enter at large upon the grounds of our exception to it in a future article on Sculpture. In the meantime, we may generally state that our objections to it are that the figure in itself is ill-studied, and the attitude constrained and inelegant; whilst the incident supposed to be represented—that of a modest female forcibly

exposed in a slave market, and keenly sensitive of the humiliating indignity to which she is subject, deprives it of that charm which attaches to the male figures of ancient art, wherein an obvious innocent unconsciousness of *disshabille* prevents all compunctions on the score of propriety.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE FOUNTAINS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The spot in which the pure cold water, distilled in Nature's mystic laboratory, far down in the bowels of the earth and amid the roots of the mountains, gushes, gurgling up to the air and the sunlight, sparkling and gleaming as brightly as would a stream of melted Hope diamonds and Koh-i-Noors—the spot in question, the birthplace of the stream or the rill, has always been invested by what we may call an instinctive veneration, or, if not in all cases veneration, an instinctive sentiment of admiration and liking, proceeding not perhaps from the reason, but from the imagination of man. Half the finest legends in the world are connected with fountains. Some of the most beautiful creations of poetic fancy are the sprites or presiding deities coupled with fountains. Fountains in all ages have been associated with pantheistic religion; and even in savage countries, where little is known of the gross and vague creed of the inhabitants, the well-heads of rivers have been found to be reckoned holy ground, and to have priests specially consecrated to their service. When Bruce approached the fountains of the Nile, he was warned to put his shoes off his feet, and he saw an old man who was called "priest of the river." In the East, it is probable that the theistic nature of the faith of the people—for the Arab blood always teaches spirituality of worship, and is averse to the incarnation of ideas—in the East, we repeat, fountains have a peculiar class of associations connected with the physical circumstances and habits of life of the people. A fountain beside a palm is connected with the very idea of life and strength, and the refreshment of body and soul. A fountain marks a home. To "dig up wells" was the first duty of the nomadic people of the desert. Cities have been built by fountains; fountains have been hallowed by supernatural events occurring upon their banks. The leader of Israel struck the rock, and a well gushed out beneath the blow. Patriarchs dwelt by fountains, and blessed them. Kings formed them, and made their glories a main adornment of their palaces. The basins scooped by Solomon, Mr. Disraeli tells us, are still visible in one of the gorges near Jerusalem, the site of those gardens in which the greatest King of the Jews "passed his delicious and poetic life"; while in later days of the Holy City, we all know that when the angels quitted the pool, the sick man dipped in the miraculous fluid emerged whole. The well of the desert had its own peculiar sanctity and its own peculiar veneration. The Arab and the Persian never invented nymphs or water-gods. They had neither Aretus, nor Sabrinas, nor Undines; but their fountains were associated with their sweetest earthly hours—with repose, and shade, and refreshment; and, accordingly, they pictured to themselves, that fountains, crystalline and never stunted, sparkled eternally in their paradise. Imagine, indeed, the affection and gratitude with which the Oriental must have hailed the fountain. For scores and scores of dreary leagues, either one vast silent sea of sifted sand, hot, and glaring, and scorching in the sun; or regions of wild broken land, mountain and crag and gully—all rock and stone, and hot, crumbling, treeless, plantless, herbes, weedless earth. Fancy, in the midst of this hot and glaring desolation, one peculiar ridge in the desert—one peculiar rift or gully in the mountain's side—where up springs freely, and freshly, and abundantly, the gush of living water—blessing, and hallowing, and nourishing the earth, rearing by thickets the long, rank, green, cool water shrubs—calling into being the soft sward of narrow-bladed grass, and arching this lowly vegetation over with the glorious, graceful, fan leaves of the date tree and the palm. We—not by any means living "in a dry parched land, wherein no waters be"—can only by an effort conceive what the spring is to the Oriental—how it gives him a home and an abiding-place—how he associates it with his ease and the well-being of his flocks and herds—how he revels in its water and its shade: our notions of thirst and our "panting after the water brooks" are terribly faint in comparison; and how he marks his desert domain—not as we, in such a land as this, would do, by mountains, plains or rocks, but by the wells which leap gushing up to day, and the rivulets which trickle down from them.

The Greek treated his fountains, as was natural, in different wise; and the reflected light of Greek fancy cast over the springs of the Apennines something of the beauty of association, and the hallowed mystery of sentiment, which attested to the wells of Arcadia. Had there been no amorous Alpheus, there would have been no stern Father Tiber: had there been no nymph in the Argive streams, there would have been no Egeria to inspire and instruct old Numus. No page of the old mythology is more charming than that which treats of the beings with whom the wonderfully imaginative nation in question peopled their fountains and their rivulets. The water nymphs borrowed the purity and the lustre of their habitations. They were far less "of the earth earthy" than the fauns, the dryads, and hamadryads who formed the coarse and animal court of Pan. The fountain nymphs figure in several scandals in the notable pages of M. de Lemprière, than almost any order of the minor or the major divinities. The river gods might, indeed, occasionally indulge in eccentricities similar to those favoured by their brethren on the banks; but the nymphs *fortis* was a pure and passionless creature—an emanation of the element which gave her being so exalted and ethereal. Those indeed, that human intellect was overthrown by the airy vision, for all believed that he who saw a nymph died mad. In the tendency to create beautiful and spiritual beings out of fountains, may be traced at once the original Oriental love and reverence for the well-head, and the plastic imagination of the Greeks moulding it into shape, and form, and consistency. The fountain deities were, like most of the Greek creases, capricious, and given to revenge insults; to propitiate them, pieces of money were flung into the wells, which certainly the nymphs might have appropriated, but which, we fear, usually fell to the lot of their representative priests. The instinctive sense of delicacy and propriety of the Greeks is finely shadowed out in the prohibition to bathe in a fountain, or near the spring-head of a river. The water in its then condition was meant, they held, for holier use, and the touch of human nakedness profaned it.

Modified, of course, in a hundred ways, by climate, civilisation, habits of thought, and the lapse of events, we still share in our own land some portion of the original Oriental love and sentimental reverence for water issuing pure and cool from the bowels of the earth. The rite of baptism, no doubt, conferred a sacred character upon many of our own fountains. "In that well," quoth the holy Clerk of Cophenhurst, "did my patron, the blessed St. Dunstan, baptize five hundred brethren between sun rising and sun setting." Still the climate prevented the spring from attaining that amount of regard and esteem with which the Orientalist would view a fountain of living water. "Although," continues the holy Clerk, St. Dunstan, as he had informed the Black Knight, "was thus lavish of the well for baptismal purposes, he had never heard of the Saint drinking of it," and the example of the Saint was scrupulously followed by the friar. But if our national beverage can hardly be said to be water, we had nevertheless a fair and fitting reverence for our sweet fountains, and clear, cold springs; we have not been behind-hand in the construction of legends and traditions, attributing healthful and even miraculous powers to the waters of particular springs. We speak not of medicinal wells, but of ordinary sources, the water of which, taken at a certain time, or with certain ceremonies, was supposed to work miraculous physical and even moral effects. As an example of the latter, witness the clever Cornish legend of the well of St. Keene; whenever a newly married couple drank the water first, after the performance of the ceremony, it would be master or mistress for life. And so much being stated, we have the capital application of the doctrine in the case of a gentleman, who having been invited to the well from the altar, leaving his bride at the porch, bethinking him how horrified he would be to hear that he had made a wild goose expedition since a more provident lady had "taken a bottle to church!" Many wells in different parts of the country have miraculous properties attributed to them, if we use the water at certain hours, or certain days. Before sun-rise on the 1st of May is a common period; and the day of "green St. John" is another mysterious epoch. In Scotland and Ireland these "fairy wells" are more common than in matter-of-fact England; and in both the former countries remote fountains have the reputation of being haunted; and, as they say in Scotland, "no canny" to be approached after dark. In the Highlands, in

particular, there is hardly a well-head without its supernatural associations, or, if not that, without its tale of somefeat of arms, of magnanimity, or of cruelty achieved near its waters. The memory of one of the most atrocious family massacres ever committed in the days of clan warfare is perpetuated by a little fountain springing forth on the way-side close to Loch Lochy, in Invernessshire, where the murderers paused to refresh themselves and wash the bloody heads of a whole household they had slain, previously to displaying to their chief the ghastly tokens of gratified revenge. The spring is still called "The Well of the Heads." Again, in the Grampians, the sources of the rivers which descend to the sea through the plains of Morayshire and Aberdeenshire are one and all associated with supernatural powers and supernatural terrors. James Hogg worked up some of the vague legends about the spirits of the fountains of the Dee and the Don into strong and nervous verse. The springs in question burst forth in almost inaccessible nooks of the wildest and most savage hills; and the wandering shepherds have sometimes managed to connect the wild storms which are so frequent upon the Highland range with the tutelary spirits of the rivers in question. But by far the most beautiful and the most significant legend attached to any British well we know of is a story told of a spring in the Eastern Highland, not far from the village of Cromarty. The legend is the more remarkable as embodying in a striking degree the character assigned to fountain deities by the Greeks, and certainly its poetical grace and characteristic moral are as charming as any ever invented in Arcadia or Thrace. During a hot harvest time a shepherd was seeking his thirst at the well. He was a coarse-minded and vindictive peasant, and as he raised himself from the water, he said haughtily as he was about to drink, "I might as well be a dog as a man." It was the fountain which rebuked him. "I am a poor creature, and you are a great man; but I am a fountain, and you are a dog." Hastily catching up a handful of earth from the banks of the little rivulet which trickles from the well, he dashed it into the fountain, muddyng the water and rendering them unfit for use. But what was the astonishment of both parties as they stared for a moment at each other across the polluted well, to see the stream suddenly dry up, and the water sink with a loud rumbling noise back into the earth. The insulted man had withdrawn his bounties, and before sunset the water-herbs and weeds were drooping and dying in the unwatered drought. Meantime the culprit was regarded by his neighbour with a species of superstitious abhorrence. He was told that he was a doomed man, that he had insulted the fairy or the spirit of the well, and that there was a curse upon him and his. At length, by the advice of a Celtic seer, he undertook a sort of propitiatory service to soothe the offended powers. At the hour of the day at which he had insulted the water, he repaired to the dried-up well, and with a clean white linen cloth carefully cleaned out the basin. In a few moments the spring burst again forth with the same sound as that which had heralded its withdrawal; but it only played an hour, and then gradually sank away. Ever since, the stream has broken out on the first thorough cold autumnal day, and ceased flowing when the bright June sun gives token of coming summer. The nymph mock, the churlishness of humanity by withholding her aid when the sun is high and the air is sultry; while she pours it forth with provoking copiousness in the damp season, when a hundred mountain runnels are running around. Whatever a stern natural philosopher, deep in the matter of strata and the mysteries of hydrostatics, may think of the legend of the intermitting fountain, there is a fanciful natural birth about it, and an excellent moral point.

So much for fountains as nature has made them to our hands. With such feelings upon the subject of the birth-place of water, so strongly rooted and so unusually diffused, it was only to be expected that men would have attempted to add natural beauty by means of art; that they would have adorned and embellished by the work of their hands the fountains which they most venerate; and that they would, at an early age in their progress, have introduced into their cities what we may call architectural shrines for springs, either natural or artificial, of water—the fluid itself, the soul of the structure—useful and necessary for the daily wants of the inhabitants; the buildings and adornments encircling the spring made to contribute to the glories and the embellishment of the place. Many an exquisite fountain, no doubt, played amid the streets and sparkled in the groves of Athens. In the Moorish cities of southern Europe, fountains formed the most graceful architectural feature of the place; and they were, as a pump is in a country village at this day, the great centres of gossip, flirtation, and small talk. The Moors, indeed, were and are a fountain-loving race: they have fountains within doors and fountains without, fountains in their rooms and fountains in their vestibules; everywhere amidst their buildings cascading waters rise in glistening jets and fall in sparkling showers, spreading coolness through the hot Spanish or African air, and lulling the pleasant seats with a lullaby of tinkling water drops. The fountain passion spread rapidly and extensively north. On the bleak side of the Alps it very soon became wedded to the ordinary forms of Gothic architecture, and the water used for the household purposes of the middle ages fell in chimneys which might have niched the shapes of cathedrals. Many of these lower structures still exist; in the south of Germany and in the Tyrols, however, they are particularly abundant. Augsburg and Nuremberg are studded with such gems; and scarcely less beautiful fountains are to be found in such picturesque lazy old Bavarian towns as Aschaffenburg and Bamberg, and in their own towns, such as they were in the moyen age, fountains were almost equally favoured. These were not the days of water companies and forcing pumps, driving the fluid at high pressure into garrets. A wealthy citizen or a wealthy guild, or benevolent and liberal person, or feudal proprietor, constructed at his own cost, and endowed the town with a conduit or a fountain, for benefit of all and sundry; the water, on great occasions, so far at least as the wealthy communities went, being charged for beer, or even wine. There are many items in the expenditure, in days gone by, of the City of London, vouching for the fact that the practice was reasonably frequent, so far as regarded the "Conduit in Cheapside."

Our fountains, however, found no continued favour in our eyes: from the days of the Tudors downwards, England shewed scant taste in the art of adorning herself. The Elizabethan architecture was a dismal trifling of the smallest features of the Gothic; these features being dwarfed and perverted in the process. Then came after Palladio the *classico* style, engendered by the *Renaissance*; but while many fountains were constructed upon the new fashion over the Continent, hardly one was reared in England. To a certain extent this was so much the better. It was with this taste that there came into use all the enormities of tritons, and dolphins, and such sea monstrosities as we too often find in fountains to the present day. Neptune, Amphitrite, and their brood rose everywhere in marble and in bronze. *Louis XIV* domineered over the taste as well as the politics of Continental Europe. Perfect crops of sea-monsters, writhed out of their native element of brine, rose upon the terraces and among the basins of Versailles; and, the taste once established, we have been going on making fountains out of Lemière's dictionary ever since. Then also arose what may be called the flat dish or saucer style of fountain—the most recent of the unprettiest modes, and of which the notable specimens in Trajan-square afford brilliant examples. This is the style of fountain which of late has been creeping into use in parks, conservatories, and so forth; where, indeed, the illustrious architect did not content himself with a stone basin, and a brass nozzle and cock, supplied by the nearest water company, in the middle. The rise of mechanical science was, no doubt, one of the reasons of the downfall of fountains in England. The water-wheels established in the three Surrey arches of Peter of Colechurch's London-bridge is an old story; and the wooden piping occasionally dug up in provincial towns showed that our ancestors were early desirous of obtaining a domestic supply of the pure element. Sending to the town fountain was no doubt found to be an unprofitable process. Maidens lingered their stoups upon their heads, to retail the gossip of the neighbourhood. A great portion of the entire supply of water was no doubt spilled and wasted, and a vast loss of time experienced in getting the supply home. Under those circumstances, no doubt, wells were dug, and pumps began to exhibit their symmetrical and elegant proportions to the land. Terrible affairs, no doubt, pumps are—a by-word and a sobriquet for an unfortunate set of mortals said to resemble them. A fountain and a pump—poetry and prose—fancy and fact; and yet, for serious matter of business domestic uses, which is the more reasonable, the town fountain or the house pump? Associate water with nymphs and deities of the stream, with the thirst of an Arcadian shepherd, and the transmigration of the dying damsels in the mythology, and we are all for the fountain. Associate water with washing days, scrubbing floors, cleaning dishes, and boiling potatoes, and the handy household pump will carry off the palm. The fountain in the public square will summon up the idea of an endless lot of small talk, scandal, and Dorothy Draggetails. The instrument of domestic supply—the well-dressed wooden cow—with its absurd associations, its handle and its spout, will at all events, hold its ground as a cheap and convenient implement of household use. Now-a-days, however, the pump has fulfilled its mission; and so far as towns go, its spout will soon be as rotten, and become as sooty creatures, in their way, as the beams of ancient stocks. Water supply will, it is to be hoped, speedily bring the fluid to the kitchen and the bed-room of every town-dwelling Englishman—a supply nine-tenths of which shall not run to waste; as does that of the fountain; and for the procuring of which no such labour shall be requisite

as that exacted by the pump; a supply which shall be always "on," and only require the twist of a cock to evoke. Beautiful as fountains are, as much as we love, and earnestly as we are about to advocate them, we would rather see a populous town well supplied with steam-driven water, careering through every street and every house in leaden pipes, than a city with the most magnificent architectural and sculptured collection of fountains ever reared. For use, water ought to be brought into every domicile, and be attainable with no labour and little expense. But for ornament the case is different. As matters stand, ornamental adjunct to other architectural beauties, we should earnestly advocate fountains. We would like to see them shoot sparklingly up in every square and roomy highway; we would like to have them made a conspicuous feature in every ornamental park and public pleasure-garden; we would even like to see them in the halls of great houses; and, in a light, elegant, and portable shape, introduced as after-dinner ornament upon special occasions of festivity and glee. To all who cry out about the climate being too cold for fountains, we reply, would it not be warm enough certainly to realize all the luxuries of spouting flashing water; but it is certainly not so cold, that the very idea of water breeds discomfort. If you think so, banish the sea, lakes, rivers, and streams as adjuncts of the picturesque and the beautiful in Britain. If a man does not feel unpleasantly chilled gazing on a Welsh or Irish or Scotch waterfall, why should he on a fountain, dinging about as many drops of water as the cascade whelms tons, or at least hundredweight. It is needful to consider the shades of a *jet d'eau* and a shower-like fountain, and, therefore, let us put out of the question all further argument above England being too cold for gracefully arranged streams, jets, and girandoles of flowing water to be looked at with pleasure, or with even comfort, we proceed to describe the few fountains which the Exhibition has favoured us with, adding an observation or two upon which we will call "domestic fountains," no specimen of which, as far as we observed, is contained in the Crystal Palace.

Please to our neighbours the French, who show just one specimen, and not such a good one as we have seen in many a little village of southern France; still M. André's structure has grace and beauty of proportion. It is of bronze, against the dark line of which water always comes well out. The general design is that which we may characterize as the dumb waiter shape, the very *acme* of which in its barest and most wretched naked form, is to be seen in the case of the unhappy aquaria in Trajan-square. Graceful carving and moulding, however, relieve the design in question to a very great extent. The wreathed armature and water-flowers and plants, represented as twisting round the edge of the basins, are strictly in character; and the device of making the water drain from one of these receptacles, through the petals of expanded aquatic flowers, is graceful and pretty in the extreme. Only we would have surrounded the flowers with twisted and elaborated vegetation, so as to make it appear that the fluid was, as it were, draining through a bank of appropriate vegetation. Supporting the second basin is a pretty and characteristic device of herons standing in the midst of a group of reeds and water-plants. Here, indeed, is an indication of a style which we should wish to see carried out in the matter of fountains. Almost without exception, what may be called figure fountains are overrun by a parcel of semi-human monstrosities—of tritons and dolphins, the relics of the worst dregs of the Renaissance of the taste of Louis XIV, when the Greeks and Romans of Cornhill and Finsbury appeared in lace coats and flowing periwigs. From this degraded taste there is hardly a fountain in the Exhibition entirely free. Tritons will make their way, as it appears, into modern fountain. We would dust the whole villa generation. And here, in the French fountain, we find the germ of what may well become one of the substitutes. Most natural fountains, which do not gurgle from a cleft in the rock, spring up amid the vegetation they nourish. That vegetation affords food and cover for various species of aquatic birds, many of them very graceful, and capable of being beautifully introduced among the herbs. Now, why not make, as the *peuple de resistance* of the fountain, a picturesque sheaf of reeds and broad-leaved plants, with or without birds or aquatic animals, such, for example, as the otter? A device of the kind, floral in its general nature, could be made thoroughly symmetrical and beautiful; and the gush of the fountain up amid the reeds, and bursting out from the interior of their twisted leaves and branches, would not only be abstractedly beautiful, but set forth that truth to nature in which is the perfection of all art. The supporting part of the top basin in the fountain under notice is an example to a small degree of the principle here laid down, and it is infinitely the best part of the design. The crowning figure is graceful enough; but there is an incongruity in a woman with a crown upon her head spouting water all over her, which spoils all the harmonious portions of the figure.

Proceeding westward, and passing one or two minor German water fountains, the principal of which is a commonplace design, representing a half-a-dozen naked children supporting a magnified saucer, we arrive at the central point of the Exhibition, the celebrated crystal fountain. This is a work of which altogether the executants may well be proud. Not without faults, there is still a massive splendour and a dignity of symmetry about it which give it a distinct character and presence. The novelty and splendour of the material first strikes. The eye wanders complacently over the stately proportion, the glittering pinnacles, the massive basins, propped and adorned by gleaming pillars, and loves to catch the delicate prismatic reflections, those "atoms of the rainbow fluttering round," which, as a spectator changes his position, seem to fit and flicker through the stately fabric of the cut and gleaming glass. Our faults are, first, that there is not sufficient quantity of water thrown, that the tail is not big enough for the body; but, this we presume, can easily be altered; and, secondly, that the design of the double basins stuck into each other as it were by the bottom, resembles to a pair of cups turned upside down. These, however, are faults which only in small part detract from the merit of the work. The general plan is new and stately. Tritons and monsters, thank Heaven, have been avoided, and the material is very splendid. Whether it would stand the alternations of frost and heat to which it would be subject, if put out of doors, is a question for the maker to answer. Our impression is, that it would be found as durable as metal or stone. In the Transplant stands another English fountain, the manufacture of a house in the Strand. Its single recommendation is, that it flings plenty of water. The design is simply that of a pair of bed-candlesticks stuck one on the top of the other. From the surface of the water in the lower basin, a circle of ugly nozzles spout a series of squirts towards the extremities of the topmost candle; while upon the surface lie half-a-dozen plates of copper, intended to represent water-plants, and looking wonderfully like floating frying-pans; while in or near one of these aquatic cooking utensils, is an abomination of a doll dressed like a sailor, and carrying the union jack; a standard, by the way, which would were the union in question that of want of taste and want of sense, strictly illustrate the fabric it was intended to adorn. Here, now, is a specimen of the miserable conventionalism in which we crawl in our designs for fountains, continually reprobating either bed-room candles turned into squirts, or vulgar tritons. One single specimen we exempt from the reproach. The Coalbrook Dale fountain is very beautiful and fanciful. The design rises from a basin, beautifully moulded into water-flowers and plants, which, curving upwards, bear a shallow vase, the edges clustered over with graceful vegetation; in the centre of which stands a swan, bestridden by a naked boy, or Cupid, the figure of the latter full of fire and life, and the head full of character and arch liveliness. Still there is more of phantasy than of art in the notion. Swans are only peaceful in the water. Then, why should the boy choose to ride upon the swan, no purpose being made apparent? And why, too, did the artist insert the pierced nozzle of a garden watering-pot in the bird's beak, as a medium for the spout which it is flinging upwards? We object, indeed, to the principle of sculptured animals spouting water at all, whether from their mouths, or shells, or cornucopias held in their hands. The whole notion is incongruous and unnatural, being at the very best a conceit, and a far-fetched and unpleasantly suggestive one. In fact, a good deal might be said to prove that fountains ought never to spout, but to gurgle up a gush of living water, so arranged as to fall in combinations of drops and trickling rivulets, which may be harmonious to the eye. Nature, except in rare cases, never spouts. And as for those whose delight is *jets d'eau*, we recommend them to procure a second-hand fire-engine. The *Aida* and *Gatobea* fountain in the Nave, which fill the other day, did what, considering its design, we highly approve of. The eternal bed-room candles were crowned by a commonplace group of male and female figures, and from the corners tritons spouted over the central design. Now, if for no other excuse, we utterly object to tritons, dolphins, and all the whale train of Neptune's attendants, because they were salt water deities, and had nothing in earth to do with fountains or wells of the pure drinkable element. A triton could possibly spout nothing but lime, and a dolphin could hardly be expected to do better. What, then, have the creatures of the sea to do with those of fresh-water—the rivers flowing among the sweet green meads, or their springheads bursting up amid reeds flags, and water-



WALL DECORATION IN MARTIN'S CEMENT.—BY STEVENS AND SON.

WALL DECORATION IN STEVENS' MARTIN'S CEMENT.

This chaste and elegant piece of work, from the designs of J. T. Knowles, Esq., is intended to show the various purposes to which the above cement can be applied. A minute examination convinces us of the great beauty of the article in its more white state, as used for the architectural enrichments of rooms; while some portions of the design demonstrate its excellence in the shape of scagliola work; and others shew how well suited it is for painting and gilding upon, which processes can be performed in a few hours after the cement is put up. This material is fireproof, and susceptible of the highest polish.

should represent a clock-face *tout pure*. This work has been produced in electro bronze, by Messrs. Elkington, the exhibitors, in their best style.

SILVER VASE, BY WAGNER, OF BERLIN.

One of the most interesting objects of art contributed by Berlin to the Exhibition of Industry is a magnificent silver épergne, from the establishment of Messrs. Johann Wagner and Son, silversmiths and jewellers to the King of Prussia. It is 4½ feet in height, and weighs 80 lb. It was designed and executed solely by M. Albert Wagner, to whose artistic taste and skill it does the greatest credit. A unity of design runs through the whole. The article has embodied the "Progress of Mankind to Civilization, under the guidance of Genius." The group of figures at the base, which are designed with vigour and freedom, represent man in the first stage of development, and as the hunter and herdsman. The female figures above denote the blessings of abundance attending the more regular pursuits of cultivation and husbandry. The bas-reliefs which encircle the outside of the vase have a reference to both these ages. Here closes the external struggle with nature. From within rises a palm-tree, surmounted by Genius bearing a torch, and strangling the evil principle of ignorance, typifying the internal culture of the soul to its perfectibility. The figures are sculptured, embossed, and cast, the workmanship of every part being of the finest description. The vase was exhibited for some days in Berlin before being shipped for England.



SILVER INKSTAND.—BY LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

SILVER INKSTAND, LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

This is a very showy affair, almost too showy for our taste. In the centre we have a figure of Britannia; and, on either side, smaller ones of Commerce and Plenty, executed in frosted silver, and which, we presume, are intended as handles to the covers of the ink and wafer bottles. The tray in front, which is a shell pattern, is richly gilt.

CLOCK-CASE, DESIGNED BY J. BELL.

Mr. Bell has contributed more to ornamental manufacture, in the plastic line than, perhaps, any other artist of the day; and the present is by no means the least happy of his productions; coming, as it does, within the scope of legitimate sculpturesque decoration of a work of utility. It is styled the "Hours Clock-Case," from the fact of the face being embellished with a bas-relief representing the twelve hours circling round the clock; which itself has an enamelled dial, "representing the sun, its centre a flying phoenix, which fable relates is born anew every 500 years." At the base are two figures respectively illustrating repose at evening, and the wakening to labour in the morning. The apex is crowned with a figure of Psyche, or the soul, looking upward, emblematic of eternity. The whole is prettily conceived, and pleasingly designed; though it might, perhaps, be improved in subsequent copies by omitting the void interval between the figures and the clock face, which produces an effect of flatness which is not satisfactory. The connexion between "the hours" and the clock would also be more distinctly marked by this alteration: the figures might, in short, be represented as supporting it above the sun. Some modification would, in that case, be necessary in the clock-face itself, which, instead of representing the sun,



SILVER VASE.—BY WAGNER, BERLIN.



CLOCK-CASE, DESIGNED BY J. BELL.—BY ELEFTINTON AND CO.

ELIZABETHAN GRATE.
PEIRCE.

This is a very handsome and satisfactory production. It is a facsimile of one made for the drawing-room of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley Hall. It is in the pure Elizabethan style; the bars are of dead polished iron, the back of fire-lumps, with cast-iron ornaments on the upper part; and the grate is supported in front by two handsome dogs of solid British silver. The ornamental curtain around the grate is after the pattern of one made for the contraction and cure of smoking propensities of a large chimney at Carew Hall, the seat of Lord Carew. The Elizabethan fender is also of solid British silver; and the general appearance of the whole is appropriate to a stately baronial hall.

VASE IN ELECTRO-PLATE.—
ELKINGTON.

This very handsome vase, designed and modelled by Mr. W. Beattie, is intended to represent the Triumph of Science and the Industrial Arts in the present Exhibition. The style is rich Elizabethan. On the body of the vase are four statuettes of Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Bacon, Shakespeare, and Watt, respectively personating the genius of Astronomy, Philosophy, Poetry, and Mechanics. Between these figures are four bas-reliefs illustrative of the practical operations of Science and Art; whilst on the base their benign influences are typified by figures, the overthrow and subjection of War, Rebellion, Hatred, and Revenge. The recognition and the reward of these ennobling pursuits are symbolised by the figure of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the apex, who, as originator and patron of the Exhibition, is awarding the palm of honour to successful industry. The execution has been very carefully and successfully carried out.

MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF DURHAM IN CANEL COAL

This model has a double interest, first, as a memorial to a departed statesman of undoubted ability and patriotism; and, secondly, as a specimen of the capabilities of the material in which it is produced. The canel coal is of a very hard and clean quality, and is nearly as available for the purposes of sculpture as jet, which it much resembles.



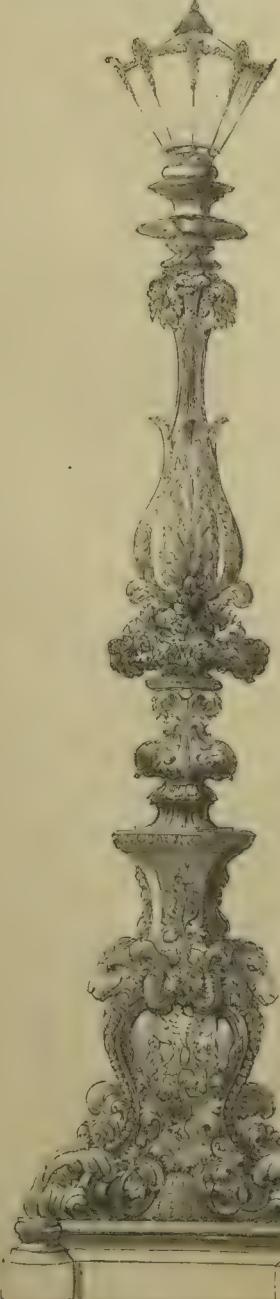
VASE.—BY ELKINGTON AND CO.



CANEL COAL MODEL OF THE EARL OF DURHAM'S MONUMENT.



ELIZABETHAN FIRE-PLACE.—BY PEIRCE, JERMYN-STREET.



CANDELABRUM.—AUSTRIA.

CENTRE-PIECE. ELKINGTONS.

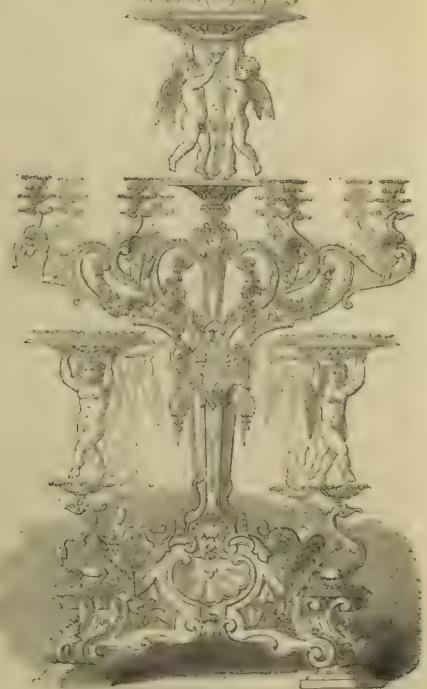
This is a large and showy centre-piece for eight lights, in silver and electro-plated. The design is of a very ordinary character, by which we would imply no disparagement of the labours of the producers, but rather a reflection upon the tastes of purchasers, who "ordinarily" love to load the centres of their tables with as large and impervious a mass of plate as they can afford to purchase. To produce these structures, little boys are called into the service by dozens, without having time to dress themselves, and there they stand in *tiers*, with fruit baskets upon their heads, and thorns or unkind rocks wounding their unprotected feet. One of the greatest evils of this style of table furniture is that it intercepts the view across the table, both side ways and lengthways—obstructs conversation; and not only that, but that interchange of smiles and intelligent regards in which half the charm of a social party consists. We should be glad to see these pompous displays—we might almost call them *pompe funèbre*—discarded, and something more rational, something quite as handsome, but less intrusive, supplied in their place. Indeed, Messrs. Elkington themselves exhibit a dinner service, designed from the antique by the Chevalier de Schlitz, which is perfectly to our taste. Here the centre-piece, which is of elegant design, does its duty as a piece of ornamental furniture, without obstructing the free circulation of air and thought in the midst of the table; adds to the effect of a handsome banquet, without monopolising all the attention to itself.

PIANOFORTE. BY MONTAL.

This is a very elegant piece of furniture, in rosewood, richly embellished with marqueterie and bronze ornaments.

CANDELABRUM. AUSTRIAN DEPARTMENT.

The design, by B. de Bernardis, a German architect, is good as an instance of how the Italian styles are understood in Austria. It is very elegant, and the massiveness is placed where it should be—in the base. It was produced at the foundry of the Prince of Salona, at Vienna; and it must be remarked, despite what has been said of German casting, that this work is not superior to that of the Coalbrookdale Company, of which several samples of large dimensions, and in various styles, are in the Exhibition.



CENTRE-PIECE FOR TABLE.—BY ELKINGTON AND CO.



PIANOFORTE, IN ROSEWOOD.—BY MONTAL.

ARTISTS' IMPLEMENTS, &c.

From the earliest history of painting, we learn that artists were invariably in the habit of mixing their own colours and making their own brushes. This practice has continued within comparatively a few years of our own time. For information with reference to the former fact, we would refer to Mrs. Merrifield's elegant translation of Cennini's "Treatise on Painting," which was contributed to our art literature in 1844, and deserves to be extensively known. There are but few, if any, of our artists who now grind or temper their colours, but who, on the contrary, prefer purchasing them from the colourmen ready for use. This practice forms a new era in art, and it may be one of considerable consequence to its progress. The artist it must be admitted, thus gains some advantage over the old method, although the knowledge of the properties of each colour, its durability or fugaciousness, with which the masters of old were necessarily acquainted, is lost by this course, in most cases denied to the moderns. So seductive is this plan, that even the artists of Italy, of Holland, &c., have, upon their arrival in England, fallen into it. It is well known that Mr. Sang, amongst them, when he left Rome for England, partook of the system generally adopted here. This facility he found to his cost not always advisable with regard to every colour; and he had to fall back upon the practice of his native country, and that of many of his Munich brethren in art, who prepare most of his media now himself, and hence that unrivalled brilliancy and transparency of tints as exemplified in all those of his works painted within the last six years. It may be questioned whether the permanence of ancient pictures is not attributable to the elaborate insight of their painters into the nature of the pigments they made use of, and, above all, to the simple manipulation of their works, and the few colours actually enlisted into their service. It is obvious that the number of colours since the time referred to has been considerably augmented; and now, as may be seen by any list procurable at artists' warehouses, they amount to an aggregate almost sufficient to deter the beginner from entering the lists of art. To those who would wish to make themselves conversant with the several names and the properties of pigments, we would recommend an attentive study of Mr. Field's "Chromatography," who, to a profound chemical research into the capacities of all colours for good or ill, adds much general information invaluable to artists. Upon matters of detail it must be obvious we should be necessarily terse; although it is difficult, at the same time, to confine ourselves to generalities where the subject is so replete and tempting; and therefore we plunge at once in *medias res*. It is then with "Artists' Implements" of our own period with which we have to deal, and as they appear at the Exhibition of which we have to write. We will, therefore, append any observations we have to make on the several items under review, as far as passed this counterfeiting amongst his sterling copper.

And here, as a matter of paraphrase, we would say a word upon testimonials. We cannot but consider that the testimonies with which artists in general give these attest vouches to the character of the materials sold to them is deserving, in some instances, of the severest reprehension. Colours are often recommended to be pure and enduring that have not been tried more than a few days, if tried at all. Pencils and brushes as quickly obtain certificates for excellence, although they have not undergone the ordinary ordeals to which they ought, and will have, to be subjected. And how is this, that a body of men, well known for their refined sensibilities and exalted notions of honour, should thus thoughtlessly give force and value to the designs, it may be, of the mere charlatan? A box of palety colour can have nothing to do with the inducement. Can the parade of name, which is afterwards to be made in circulars and advertisements, be sufficient to account for so much of confidence? Are we to attribute it to that unbusiness thoughtlessness, to which most men of talent and genius are said to be prone? In any case, it is a custom which reflects discredit upon the arts, and tends to cast suspicion upon testimonials in the mass, the more particularly when the same names are found to be attached to "the very best of their kind," although the uses of the material subscripted to are identical. In justice, however, to the artists who have thus pledged themselves to the excellence of some description of materials, we may state, as a caution to them personally, and to the public generally, that these gentlemen have been grossly imposed upon—colours, crayons, and pencils having, in more than one instance, been sent of the first description and quality, for the purpose of eliciting an autograph encomium, which has afterwards been used for inferior and trashy productions.

No. 1 in the Fine Art Court shows us several contributions from Mr. Miller, of Long Acre. These consist of specimens of paintings in "silica colours" and "glass medium," but which appear to exemplify no one particular virtue unattainable by other pigments.

It must be borne in mind, that persons of property lay out their money upon modern art as much for the love of it for its own sake, as for an investment of capital. It is likewise well known, that, whatever the leading connoisseurs in art purchase, at once rises in value from the fact of their choice having fallen in that direction; and that such works, when brought to the market, fetch much higher sums than their original price, by reason of the *prestige* acquired by being selected by men whose judgement and taste may be relied upon. To add to this inducement to invest money, there exists the pleasing duty of exercising a refinement of taste and the legitimate claim consequent upon the title of a judicious patron, and the attendant acceptance by the public that such a desire for acquisition is prompted by an elevated intellect far above the average run of men. But suppose a picture is found to crack—to fly—to fade—its shadows to lose their transparency—the "light within" to become dull without—one colour to sink beyond record, another to glare in the opposite extreme—a sky in itsearly grey to turn green; and, in a word, after a few years this picture should retrograde in its evidence of talent, and from a marvellous production become a tame, leathery andapid daub, what then? Its undoubted genuineness may for a brief period keep up its price. It is doomed to sink; and, but turn it into the market, and from the rooms of Christie it will fall to those of Leicester-square, to the exquisite mortification of the painter, if living—to the injury of his fame, if dead; and, finally, to the serious detriment of modern art, as it would serve to awaken its patrons to the mutability of their investments and consequent impolicy of their purchase.

Most of the pictures themselves, more particularly that of the "Genius of Peace," are distinguished for considerable ability in handling, and a correct probationary course of study. In that of Mr. Corbould's "Britons deplored the Departure of the Romans," we fancy we detect amidst its "trick," more particularly in the orange mantle, in the surge of the sea, and on the shore, an indication of "body," and the presence of a medium which belongs less to the element of water, than of that of guns, resinous compounds, or oil. As a work of art, we object not to the use of any extraneous aid; we have to deal with it as an evidence of the powers of a particular and express fact; and we could, therefore, have desired that, for the sake of art, that which appeals to us as possessing extraordinary claims upon attention, should have brought with it the first necessary proofs of superiority.

The brushes in this case appear admirably made; and, in this respect, Mr. Miller, we believe, stands almost alone, having had a long practical experience in this branch of trade, which requires an intimate knowledge of the wants and caprices of the artist.

No. 2. Rowney and Co., Bath-place.—These gentlemen savour a good deal of the fashion of the time, and give us an almost bewildering classification of colours. Their dividing Naples yellow into tints, is, however, a valuable exception, and their desire to supply the artist with a tint, at the same time, a good article, is entitled to praise.

No. 3. W. H. Kearney, Brompton, gives examples of crayon painting, executed with his Venetian pastels, which are impervious to damp, and, therefore, adapted to many decorations hitherto beyond the reach of ordinary painting.

No. 4. Roberson and Co., Long-acre, show a very good selection of canvas, painting-brushes, and pencils, which is indicative of a sterling respectability without meretricious allurement. Their palette-knife, for placing the colour on the canvas or panel, without the aid of the brush, is a neat adaptation of the common trowel-handle, and will be found of much service, where boldness of impasto is required. There are several specimens of water-colours, in collapsible tubes, admirably adapted for sketching from nature; and a newly-invented oil sketch-book, very light and convenient, and which enables the sketcher to carry two wet paintings without injury. The prepared canvas in the same case is worthy of remark, from its being a successful attempt to give that fabric the surface of fine panel.

No. 5. Messrs. Reeves and Sons, Cheapside, London, contribute a case of some importance to artists, inasmuch as it contains the proofs of an efficient substitute for the far-famed black-lead mine of Cumberland, which is now thoroughly exhausted. It is well known, that for all purposes having reference to art, this lead of Cumberland was unsurpassed; that no other could compare with it in quality of colour, absence of grit, or was so easy to erase; indeed, that no other yet found could be thus made use of in its natural state. That from the Balearic Islands is "einder;" that from Ceylon, though purer than any plumbago known, in the excess of its carbon, and the small portion of iron and earthy

matter, is too soft and friable; that termed Mexican is really produced from mines in Bohemia, and is also friable and earthy. Other varieties have been tried, but all have proved unfit for the use of the artist. Cumberland lead is the only black-lead that in its native state could be cut into slices, and thus be inserted into the channels of the cedar pencils; this being alone a remarkable test of its superior fitness as a native lead. The substitutes for Cumberland lead are manifold, some or all of the varieties of leads before mentioned being worked into pencils variously designated, "prepared," "purified," or "composition." These different leads, by means of gums and resinous matters, are either kneaded in a plastic state and forced into the channels of the cedar wood, or more frequently combined and ground with substances with which they will bake to the required hardness, or with others which will fuse, and the mass solidify when cold. Lustre, intense colour, freedom in working, and ready erasure, Cumberland lead possessed in an eminent degree beyond all other lead known; but its uncertain temper and occasional grit—properties common to all leads in a natural state—gave rise to its amalgamation with other substances which have been enumerated; and though some of the qualities in which Cumberland lead failed have been obtained with varying success by these amalgamations, its especial and valuable qualities when pure have in the same ratio been deteriorated and destroyed. Thus the artist has been left to choose between the evils of a native and a spurious lead, until the somewhat recent discovery of Mr. Brockedon of a process by which Cumberland lead is made perfect. It would seem that these pencils are especially made for Messrs. Reeves and Sons, and that they are unquestionably what they affect to be. Another important evidence of this steady trade enterprise in art of art is to be found in the water-colours prepared with wax, as shown in this case. They dissolve with ease, possess great volume and transparency; and, moreover, they cannot be converted into dust by hot temperatures, so often the fate of the ordinary water-colour. The introduction of a medium of the purest wax into the manufacture of water-colours is a stage in the art of water-colour painting deserving of irreverable mention. It has given to this delightful department of art facilities of unequalled character, and tended to raise it very close to that of oil, which it surpasses in its power of drying, the advantages of smaller space, and ease of carriage. Very many have been the attempts to give body to the colours used with water, and a variety of media have been used for this purpose. One of these is the more particularly worth mentioning, as showing the avidity with which anything new is seized upon, even by the intelligent and discerning, and the effects which followed a too confiding credulity. We allude to the use of honey for the purposes above stated. This medium certainly had the desired result of keeping the colour with which it was mixed in a moist state; indeed, if the brush was too fully charged with it, those parts of the drawing to which it was applied would not, unless in hot weather, or in a warm room, dry for some time; and even when dry, such drawings, if exposed to a humid atmosphere, became "tacky" again in their folio or elsewhere, and stuck to their inimical companions in the most sweet and destructive union. A drawing finished with these colours could not be left a moment with safety. The flies, attracted by the tempting treat, would moisten the choicer parts with their proboscis, and tattoo the human face divine, or give to that lovely woman all the appearance of being ravaged by small-pox. It was no unusual thing to find a flock of sheep disappear from a common, a *château* shattered and unroofed in a night, and a litter of pigs a cow or two carried away in a fly. Nor was the artist himself exempt from the annoyance of their perseverance and pilferings. To paint from summer nature in the open air was to look through a swarm; and the head of the luckless draughtsman became like a hive in the midst of it—winged insects of all descriptions, attracted by its virtues, assembled at the opening of this box of Pandoras, and ruthlessly attacked and devoured the creations of art under the very nose of the designer. Nothing came amiss to them. Fresh and gushing mountain streams were rendered dry in a twinkling, and the salt and boundless sea left nought but a sheet of paper. Like Orpheus, they moved whole rocks, and levelled mountains with a speed which would raise an envy in a railway contractor. The foliage of the forest-like influence; and it is even asserted that a large spider, painted with the fidelity of life, possessed no terror sufficient to overcome the attractions of its saccharine formation.

The fields of art are haplessly subjected to many visitations of the fly—would that their causes were as easily estimated and as readily removed. The allusion to a temporary false step in the onward progress of chemical research in art naturally—although in a very opposite category—directs our attention to the subject of "frauds," a very strong term, but nevertheless true—frauds upon artists. It must be in every father's experience, in the course of his exertions for the young, that there is a particular period in a boy's life when the desire for a "box of paints" becomes positively painful, according to the amount of difficulty which surrounds its possession. A guinea obtained, the next day stationer's is resort to the much-covert box. There it lies upon the counter, with its lid slightly and mysteriously raised, displaying just enough of its contents to increase a desire of ownership. The price secured and homeward, paper ready, and plate upturned, the attractive colours are rubbed one by one in near array upon the shelf. A good specimen of water-colour has been "lent to copy," and now comes the first assay. All the efforts of the tyro to imitate the flat tint of its sky or the rich impasto of the foreground are of no avail. Time and perseverance but add to the vexation. His colours are poor, weak, thin, and watery. He is, however, ignorant of this fact. Young and confiding, the shop which boasts of being "established" at a period when his father was a boy, would never stoop to cheat. He throws aside this attempt and tries again. The acrid qualities of the colours either penetrate through the paper, or, for want of sufficient grinding, their crude and earthy particles are floated about for an instant on the surface, and the next left in spots and patches. Here is a young and ardent lover of nature, stimulated by a noble mind and an intelligent delighting in invention, shamefully surrounded in his first encounter by heart-breaking difficulties, which are the more serious because their cause is not understood. At the very threshold of the temple of art he is rudely repulsed by the sordid and fee-seeking, who sell him a clumsy and useless key, and falsely deny that either Talent, or his senior partner Genius, are within. There exists not the shadow of excuse for this abrupt rebuff. The profits upon art appurtenances are large and ample; and the thus adding to positive extortion, the intimidation to modest merit, is as cruel as it is dishonest. But, says the advocate for cupidity, any description of colours will do for a boy to begin with. Then, if such be the case, why charge as for the best? But it is not the fact. It is true that there are professors (save the mark!) it is a correct one) of music, who do not hesitate to set a girl down to a piano "of any sort," but will any rational person, who is impressed with the divine gift of the appreciation of sweet and harmonious sounds, affirm that such a course would not tend to vitiate taste and injure an otherwise correct ear? But we must restrain ourselves. Our indignation would carry us beyond our limits; for in the indulgence of it we should have to bring forward a quantity of "damning facts" capable of swelling a volume, much less the necessarily prescribed space of our Journal. The little we have said will be appreciated by those who, together with a love of art for its own sake, follow it from poverty to necessity.

We shall add a few more remarks, partly borrowed from an article by Mr. Brockedon, upon the black-lead pencil, a more important auxiliary to art than would at the first thought be supposed. It is not generally known that lead dust, or inferior plumbago, is combined with sulphure of antimony, or pyrussplumbi; and the greater the proportion of this ingredient, the harder the composition. When ground with the lead—generally that called Mexican—the compound is put into an iron pot, or frame, and subjected to the degree of heat required to sensitize the combining ingredients. It is then left hot, when it is turned out as a block, ready to be cut into slices, and inserted in the cedar.

The impossibility of rubbing out a composition when sulphure of antimony is used, led to the rejection of the sulphure and the employment of sulphur only, treating these ingredients as before. This makes a better composition in the quality of rubbing out, but possesses, in a greater degree than the former, a serious evil. The sulphur is readily set fire by bodies which attract it, and membranes made with this composition can be reproduced although rubbed out, so far as with such composition is practicable. If the place where the writing was be wetted with an alkaline liquor a sulphate will be formed; and, if after drying, it be again wetted with acetate of lead, it will exhibit the writing in sulphure of lead. This is obviously a most dangerous property for persons who may require to make notes not intended to remain or be again producible. To an artist it may be very injurious if regards the purity and security of his productions, for many of the colours which have metallic bases, are liable to be affected if they come in contact with the lead of sulphured pencils.

A ready and simple experiment will place our readers in possession of an infallible test, and thus protect that portion of them with whom the fact is of consideration from so deceitful an instrument. Draw some lines with the suspected pencil on a sheet of paper, and let these lines in contact with any bright, smooth, silver surface—a spoon, for instance; in a few hours, if these lines contain sulphur, corresponding dark lines will be found on the spoon, formed by the action of the sulphur on the metal. A good black-lead pencil may yet more readily be known. It should work freely; be free from grit, yet without a greasy, soapy touch; bear moderate pressure, have a lustrous and intense black colour, and its marks be easily erased. It should be borne in mind, however, that no pencil appears to be the same at all times. This arises from the nature of the paper, whether hard or soft, or the condition of the atmosphere, which affects it materially. The same pencil, on smooth or rough, moist or dry paper, will mark as if four different pencils had been used. The softer or darker degrees of lead are weaker, and yield more readily than the harder varieties.

The varieties of German pencils, with ornamental exteriors, which have recently been imported in large quantities, are, it appears, made of clay mixed with Bohemian lead, and a glass which fuses at a moderate temperature: these materials are ground in water together, and dried slowly to a stiff plastic state, and then put into a vessel like that used for forming macaroni; under a powerful press this composition is forced through holes in the bottom of the vessel, thus forming the material into square threads of the required sizes. These are laid in convenient lengths in wooden troughs, which keep them straight until they are thoroughly dried. They are then laid in similar troughs or channels on iron plates, and put into a muffle, or furnace, subjected to a degree of heat sufficient to render them hard and insoluble, and are then placed into the channels cut in the wood, and glued there; the different degrees of hardness depend upon the proportion of the ingredients. All these pencils, however, are harsh in use, and their marks cannot be entirely erased.

No. 8. Green and Fahey, Charlotte-street, Portman-place, exhibit folding drawing models in three series, illustrative of perspective, and the principles of light and shade, which will be found of service both to master and pupil in the elementary studies of art.

No. 9. Green and Fahey, Greengrocer, Scotland, exhibit prepared panel for amateur painting, which requires but a day or two to be ready for the artist. Mr. Cook, of Charing-cross, exhibits a collection of materials for this attempt to give facilities for the obtainance of materials to the young beginner, who is often cramped for the want of the necessary funds. It is related of Wilkie, that, by partly pulling out a drawer from a set he made himself an efficient easel; and of Sir Benjamin West, that he obtained his first brushes by taking the hair off the tail of a favourite cat.

No. 31. F. Harvey, Oxford, shows an easel for artists sketching out of doors, containing everything required. This is a judicious arrangement of materials, and one hitherto much wanted. We trust, it will not be long ere greater activity be given to the trade of which Mr. Harvey is a member, by the appointment of professorships of painting, sculpture, and architecture at our Universities. Why should not the youth of England, in their more docile years, acquire a taste for, and a love of, art, the more as they are in after life to become patrons, and sit in learned concourse at committees of taste upon the merits of the rival works of the greatest men of their day. It would tend greatly to rescue them from egg throwing and chicken hazard, and other low and frivolous pursuits, too often the resource of those who have nothing to do, rather than the offspring of innate vice. The sister arts have their professorships; why, then, should painting be driven from the seats of learning?

No. 12. Wolf and Son, Spitalfields.—A selection of chalks and Athenian crayons, which appear of a superior description.

No. 130. E. F. Watson, Piccadilly, has sent some excellent specimens of gilding, which contrast strangely with the cheap gold frames around. There are few artists but are aware how much their productions depend upon the frame by which they are surrounded; and while a picture shall appear surpassingly beautiful in one frame, it shall seem poor and ill-conditioned in another. This perception of the class of frame required for the particular style of picture is granted to but few of our framemakers; and we are led to believe that it is of the fact that Mr. Watson being an amateur artist himself, that is to be attributed his possession of the gift in no ordinary degree.

It may here be remarked, that the "cheap" frames, now so much in vogue, which meet us at every turn, are the dearest the artist can purchase. The yellow preparation of their groundwork, but once, and barely, covered with gold (and that "gold" too often of a spurious Dutch character), peers through in uttermost poverty of aspect upon the slightest contact or friction, while the warmth of a room creates gaping crevices at each juncture, and cracks and shrivels the composition ornaments as though they consciously shrank from contact with the green wood and its shabby disguise, upon which they had been so unmercifully placed.

It must be taken as an axiom, that an oil painting should never be exhibited without a good frame, or a drawing without being properly mounted.

No. 242. T. Carrick, Montague-street, Portman-square.—Mr. Carrick is a clever miniature painter, at whom we cannot recognize any additional quality save that of "industry," and "perseverance." Over the ordinary material in ordinary use, to compensate for that coldness of the general effect which will necessarily arise and pervade the work from the nature and tone of the marble. It certainly, for many purposes, offers considerable inducements to the painter, and its granular and regular surface renders the touch more easily capable of finish; but its hue lacks the warmth of ivory, and assimilates little with flesh tints. We question whether the contact of any hard substance would not cause the work to chip, and even the application of the finger nail to make it "fly."

No. 245. Gear, J. W., Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, exhibits a composition to supersede ivory for large water-colour paintings. The inventor, who is likewise an artist, informs us that it can be manufactured of any requisite size without a joint; the colours, he adds, appear brilliant and clear upon it; and, as it is capable of being used in every respect as ivory, without the brittleness of other substitutes, it will be found deserving at least of the attention of the artist. We have no other means of judging of its merits than the single sample in the Exhibition, which, being completely covered with a drawing of average talent, denies us all opportunity of doing more than quote its discoverer's book. This and similar inventions to supersede ivory, which once could only be obtained of a limited size, however praiseworthy, are, where this is the object, no longer of importance, as ivory, by rotary motion and fixed vertical saws, can now be cut into sheets of almost any extent. This observation will therefore likewise apply to

No. 250. Sir W. Newton, Argyle-street, who contributes several miniature paintings of his own, to exemplify a power he possesses in secret of "joining" ivory together without the seam becoming apparent. These specimens are, however, unfortunately selected for the purpose. The seams, to our eye, are apparent, and more particularly in that of "The Homage," where a joint runs the full length and breadth of the picture, in defiance of the thick and heavy "handing," obviously intended to hide it. And this undue amount of colour appears to us to be the mask chosen to conceal the joints; and the consequence is already, and will be yet more so, that a departure from the customary thinness of miniature manipulation will carry with it a perishability hitherto foreign to this course of art. Even now the paint is blistering and crumbling from its "ground," and large patches are ready to fall off in scales so soon as the glass be removed, or the frame meets with the slightest shock.

In Class 2, amongst the "Chemicals," will be found an exceedingly good article from the firm of Messrs. Winsor and Newton, of Bath-place. It is well known in the profession that these gentlemen are essentially practical men, and have very extensive chemical works for artists' colours in the neighbourhood of Kentish Town. Here they show samples of the colours produced by them, many of which cannot fail to strike the eye with their great purity and richness; more particularly the purple madder, the extract of gamboge, the reddish carmine, and the oxide of chromium. They likewise exhibit the dense oxide of zinc, or Chinese white, originally prepared by them, and the sulphate of barytes, or constant white, which, had it been discovered earlier than it was, would have saved many valuable drawings from the sacrificial hand of the restorer, nearly all the white for water colour sold for that purpose as "constant," turning black in a few years. The paper-mache palettes for water-colour painters in this case are a novelty.

In the same Class—Chemicals—Mr. Parrott, the artist of 7, Cleveland-street, has deposited some specimens of a semi-transparent brown colour, from the sum of corn, by the admixture of which, in oil colours, or dilution in water, many shades are of course obtainable; and, as the colour itself certainly differs from most other browns in its properties, we beg to direct the attention of the chemist to the discovery, that more may be known of its components. It, moreover, serves to show that there exist artists who have not altogether abandoned the once necessary duty of analytical research into the various natural products by which they are surrounded, with a view to render them practically subservient to the requirements of their profession.

In No. 1, Class 17, a somewhat dark place, is a selection of fancy stationery from the old-established house of Ackerman and Co., of the Strand. Amongst it is a colour-box, fitted up with every requisite of the amateur may desire; the whole arranged with great elegance and taste.

Mr. Grundy, of Manchester, exhibits in Class 26, No. 121, some very beautiful specimens of frames, which are intended to display to the best advantage fine engravings, drawings, and other works of art, and adapting them for the tasteful embellishment of the drawing-room, boudoir, &c. Those for drawings are exquisitely beautiful; and by a simple contrivance, the works are sunk or inlaid in the *matte*, or mounting, which preserves them from injury, while they are likewise kept perfectly flat, and do not touch the glass. The frames are altogether lighter than usual, take up less space upon the walls, and have a charming appearance when relieved by a buff or scarlet ground. Water-colour drawings, and the lighter descriptions of oil-paintings, are surprisingly benefited by this ornamentation, while prints appear to be very considerably enhanced in value by such means. The new method of mounting water-colour and other drawings, without cutting their edges, we believe, is due to Mr. Grundy; and the advantage of placing them beneath, instead of above the card-board, &c., owes its origin to his brother, of Regent-street.

HARTLEY'S MODELS OF A GLASS-HOUSE AND GREEN-HOUSE, &c.

Messrs. Hartley and Company, of Sunderland, finding themselves in the position of many other exhibitors who were not on the spot during the allocation of space in the British side of the Building, were glad to avail themselves of accommodation on the east side of the United States division, and south of the great eastern or French entrance. It so happened that our brother exhibitors from the other side of the Atlantic found, that, instead of 25 acres, which they originally applied for, they had not collected a sufficient number of articles to occupy anything like the area which had been allotted to them, and they at once, therefore, kindly gave up a tolerable slice of their portion to the Messrs. Hartley, and other Sunderland exhibitors, who would otherwise have been cramped within a very small space in the western division, or shut out altogether.

The model of an eight-pot furnace glass-house is the most conspicuous object in Messrs. Hartley's collection. The cone is made of bent glass, which, from its peculiar shape, and from the radius varying, is a very difficult task to accomplish. This arrangement, however, enables the visitor carefully to inspect the interior arrangement of the furnace and "pots," or crucibles, in which the material is mixed, and also the "cone," or tunnel, by which alone any air is admitted into the glass-houses while the operation of melting the metal is going on, and which, of necessity passing through the furnace, forms a constant blast, by which means a greater heat is obtained than is required in any iron-works. This model is constructed to a scale of 1/16 inch to a foot, the diameter of the floor of the model being 7 feet 2 inches, the height of the door from the base 1 foot, and the height of the cone 12 feet.

The model of a greenhouse, 4 feet 2 inches square, is interesting, as being constructed on the "ridge and furrow" principle adopted in the construction of the roof of the Crystal Palace. In 1846 Messrs. Hartley constructed a conservatory in the horticultural gardens at Chiswick, and several others in different parts of the kingdom. By this plan, Messrs. Hartley did away with the lap-joint, making the whole length of glass, from the gutter to the ridge, in one piece.

A third model of a ridge and wavy roof is also exhibited, being constructed of rough plate glass, each square being 62 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 4 of an inch thick; the weight being 30 oz. to the foot superficial. The strength of this glass is sufficient to resist the effects even of the most heavy hail-storms.

As the products of the various stages of the glass manufacture are shown contiguous to the models already described, it may be as well to give an account of the different stages, first, of the manufacture of crown glass, and, secondly, of sheet glass.

The material having been properly and sufficiently fused in the furnace, is collected on the end of an iron tube called the "blowing-pipe," by a workman called the "gatherer," who, by continual practice, is enabled nicely to calculate the weight of metal required; this constitutes the first stage. The glass so collected is next handed over to the "blower," who, by the first inflation, produces a hollow piece of glass, in shape somewhat similar to a pear; this is the second stage. The glass having become cooled, is now removed to a furnace used for the purpose of warming the glass for further inflation, by which a globe of the diameter of 18 inches is formed: this constitutes the third stage. It is then taken to another furnace; again heated; and, for the last time, inflated into the shape of a sphere of the diameter of about 24 inches, forming the fourth stage. At this point, a small piece of glass attached to an iron rod is brought by a boy, who fastens it to the opposite end of the globe to that to which the blower's pipe is attached. The blower, by a little cold water applied drop by drop with a piece of iron, and a sharp blow from a wooden mallet, severs his pipe from the globe, leaving a circular opening therein. Here the duty of the blower is at an end, and thus the fifth stage is accomplished. The globe of glass is then taken to another furnace, for the purpose of heating the thick end whence the blower's pipe has been removed, previously to the first part of the process of opening being commenced—forming the sixth stage. This operation requires more skill on the part of the operator than any of the others, and is performed at the "flashing furnace" where, by a compound centrifugal and eccentric movement, the globe gradually expands into a round plane surface.

In the manufacture of sheet glass, which was originally introduced into this country by Mr. Hartley, and which is fully illustrated by various specimens exhibited on another table, the first part of the process is the same as that used for crown glass. In the second stage a piece of glass, as formed in a wooden block by the blower, is swung with great dexterity over an opening in the ground, similar to a saw-pit, giving it a cylindrical form, which is the third stage.

Only one furnace is used in making sheet glass, and this is simply required to warm, from time to time, the cylinder, which is swung from side to side alternately, until it arrives at the required size.

A small piece of glass is next attached to the end of the cylinder, which is again placed in the furnace: the rarefaction of the air causes it to burst at that extremity, when a boy cuts off the end with a large pair of scissars. The cylinder, still attached to the pipe, is placed on a wooden horse, and by drawing a piece of cold iron over the end near to the pipe, it is separated from the cylinder by a sharp blow. When the cylinder is cool, the blower, with a piece of iron, surrounds the end as it were with a cord, which cuts off as if a diamond were used. The cylinder is now attached to the kiln, to be flattened, slit up the centre, and afterwards placed in the flattening kiln, by which the sides fall down to a certain extent; and, by further exposure in the same kiln, the sheet becomes entirely flattened.

Fine specimens of sheet glass, 62 inches by 41 inches, containing each nearly 18 superficial feet, are exhibited. There are also various other objects of utility made of glass for the dairy, the garden, and for other purposes, as manufactured by Messrs. Hartley and Co.

TEBAY'S WATER METER.

Many plans for measuring the quantity of water supplied to the consumer by the water companies have, from time to time, been submitted to the Society of Arts, but, as yet, little has been done towards the introduction of the water meter by the great water companies of the metropolis, who are, however, fully alive to the advantages of such a mode of detecting the dishonest consumer. On the north side of the division appropriated to Machinery in Motion, we find a compact and exceedingly neat contrivance for this purpose, invented and patented by Mr. Tebay, consisting of three main parts: first, a registering apparatus for ascertaining the quantity of water flowing through the machine; second, a self-acting regulator to enable the instrument to suit itself to any pressure; and, third, a check-valve to prevent surreptitious use. The measuring or registering apparatus stands on a truncated column, and is furnished with a dial having a pointer to indicate the number of gallons and pints which have been drawn from the cistern in a given time: the inlet pipe passes through a horizontal flange, by which the machine is secured either to a table or shelf; the outlet pipe is connected to the back part of the registering apparatus.

This meter may be placed at any part of the water-pipe, and at any altitude, and in any part of the building. Its action is certain, easy, and effectual; and, however suddenly the pressure may be increased, or the flow of water through it impeded, or altogether stopped, there is not the slightest concussion or reaction. Another great advantage worthy of being mentioned is, that it cannot be tampered with without detection.

There cannot be a more equitable mode of assessing water-rates than that by which each consumer pays for what he actually uses, and no

more; while, without such adjunct, a very large quantity of water is frequently wasted, by which the company experience a considerable loss, while, on the other hand, those who do not require half the allowed supply are made to pay, as it were, a double rate.

TOBACCO.

If the present age were not by general consent most appropriately christened the iron age *par excellence*, it would assuredly receive the title of the age of smoke. As iron is the mineral, tobacco is the vegetable type of the days in which we live. But for tobacco, modern history must inevitably have been as different from what it is, as it would have been without the revolutionary inventions of gunpowder and printing. The importance of the effect of tobacco, and the gigantic extension of the consumption of alcoholic liquors, upon the physical and moral nature of man, is a theme worthy of the meditations of the most enlightened student of physiology, statistics, and philosophy. The use of this potent and mysterious drug has become all but universal. It has entered as an element of existence into the life of man, whether for good or evil many hesitate to decide. Perhaps the present Grand Exhibition, which, rightly regarded, offers not only a catalogue of the productions, but a record and a summary of the whole character of the nineteenth century, is no unfitting occasion for a passing consideration of so weighty a subject as the part which any particular article of general commerce and consumption plays in the great drama of history, of which we are, one and all, at once the actors, the spectators, and the recorders.

In this consideration it is of course necessary to lay aside all individual prejudice. What we have to deal with is a great fact. To those who neither smoke nor take snuff, the use of tobacco may naturally appear very disagreeable, deleterious, and even absurd habit. Not being a necessity, it of course depends upon taste and opinion for its justification.

Like opium, betel, the *Cannabis Indicus*, commonly known as hashish, and several other drugs well known in chemistry, tobacco is a narcotic stimulant. It is also an aperient, and in the form of a decoction, or extract, one of the strongest known to medicine. It is also a powerful emetic. But it is rarely applied by physicians, except in extreme cases, when it has often been found of extraordinary efficacy. Such being its properties, it is evident it cannot be greatly indulged in without materially affecting the nerves and the digestive organs. It is also evident that its abuse must lead to very serious results. Many persons, from excess of smoking, bring on dyspepsia, and an extreme irritability of the nerves, consequently of the brain, consequently of the whole system. The confessions of many smokers would rival the celebrated opium-eater's account of his terrible sufferings. But these are persons of delicate stomachs and sedentary pursuits. These, also, are the people who generally from personal experience, condemn the use of tobacco, and its poisonous qualities. Yet the navigator and the sailor (two classes whose names are one, and whose occupations are so opposed) chew and smoke to any extent with rare inconvenience. In fact, we are inclined to think that, to the labouring classes, tobacco may sometimes be a benefit and luxury. A life of healthy bodily exercise renders them more proof against the effects we have described as it is produced on more susceptible organisms. Who ever heard of a country public-house, in the evening, and otherwise, the great circle of steady old smokers that does not feel the pipes to form an essential part of the picture? What would Knickerbocker's "Dutchmen" be without pipes? Imagine that solemn circle of politicians all twiddling their thumbs, or sitting in their hands in their pockets! Besides, what a relief for a taciturn man to watch puff after puff of silver grey smoke ascend and vanish like a phantom raised by his conjunction. A pipe is a substitute for wit, for eloquence, for gesticulation; it is our excuse for silence, for sloveness of repartee, and for gravity; above all, it is something to do with one's hands, one's eyes, and one's mouth. A stranger enters; he is modest; he takes a seat and smokes himself a veil. Nobody stares at him and he stares at nobody unpleasantly, because all have their pipes to look at, which, being clay, remind them that man is no better. But tobacco possesses one other remarkable virtue; it destroys insects; hence the fumigations of gardeners in hot-houses. Now, this virtue may be far more important than at first sight appears. Many modern physiologists attribute disease in the animal frame mainly to minute animalcules which pervade the air, the water, and indeed every conceivable medium. It is not, therefore, improbable that tobacco fulfils a great sanitary mission in the continual destruction of these minute and invisible foes of human health. That it possesses a soothing and pleasing power for the majority of its votaries, is undoubted. It is commonly charged with being an incentive to thievery—it should rather be praised as a substitute. Not that we deny that tobacco will provoke thirst; but we are convinced that it more often replaces, by a comparatively harmless excitement, a more dangerous indulgence in wine and spirits. Whatever its merits or demerits, the pipe of the present age is lighted, and he must be a bold man who would attempt to put it out.

Tobacco is said to have been first imported to England in 1560, by Sir Francis Drake. Its native name in America was, on the continent, *peccuaria*, in the islands, *yul*. Its modern name is derived from Tobago, a province of Yucatan, or, as some say, from the island of Tobago.

The French named it Nicotiana, from John Nicot, ambassador of France II. to the Portuguese Court, who brought back with him some specimens, which he presented to Catherine de Medicis.

It was cultivated in Britain before 1570, but the practice of smoking is said to have been regularly introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. Though so hardy a plant, that it may be cultivated in almost any country, its propagation in Great Britain and some other European countries has been forbidden, for the purpose of taxing its importation. Adam Smith condemns the absurdity of such a system, which is virtually a great sacrifice made by this country for the benefit of the tobacco-growing states. Very good, if not superior, tobacco could be grown both in England and Ireland, at a great profit, even if subject to taxation. Those who deny this fact, contradict themselves by insisting on the necessity of prohibiting its culture. Many have thought that the cultivation of tobacco would go far to relieve the terrible distress of the Irish peasantry. As it is, American slave-owners reap the harvest of our blunders in commercial policy. Maryland and Virginia are the largest tobacco-growing states; but it is cultivated in Turkey, Egypt, India, China, and Asia generally, in Greece, in Italy, in Germany, France, and Belgium, and even in the southern provinces of Russia. The leaf of the tobacco plant is long and broad; some species are a foot and a half in length, and at the widest part a foot in breadth. A limited number of plants may be grown in each English garden, as a matter of botanical interest.

In the Great Exhibition of all Nations, America, as the parent, naturally claims the first attention amongst the exhibitors of tobacco or of its culture, connected with its use. We find in the department of the United States a collection of boxes filled with brown cake, which a juvenile eye might mistake for gingerbread, but which an unsophisticated taste would reject with horror and disgust, if deluded into trying the experiment by a sly bite, in defiance of the eighth commandment and the notice, "Not to touch the goods," of the committee. But though a curious public has nearly eaten up the Indian corn exhibited in the same department, there is little fear of their attacking the tobacco, since it is, with the exception of a few rolls of leaves, mainly destined to be chewed—a mode of enjoying the fragrant weed hitherto chiefly confined to the nautical profession in this country. One box of these cakes rejoices in the fascinating title of "El Dorado," and is of a somewhat lighter colour than the rest. In hopes of getting some information, perhaps even encountering some American citizen practically acquainted with the relative chewing virtues of the, to us, Cesar-like Pompey squares of *Nicotiana*, we called at the office of the United States Consul, where a gentleman who answered our inquiries very politely proved, unluckily, not to be "posted up in tobacco," neither smoking nor chewing at all; whilst another gentleman we met was "booked up" in coffee, cotton, and every other mortal production, with the solitary exception of tobacco. So, as time was valuable, we set off for Spain at once. Here, snuff is offered to the public gratis. Now, the British public specially enjoys anything it does not have to pay for—the very rarity of the thing gives piquancy to it—and there the public was, looking red in the face, and sneezing immensely. Having taken a moderate pinch ourselves from one of the casks so hospitably open, we sneezed three times to the health of Spain, and proceeded to examine the cigars exhibited by Messrs. Gomez and Gonzalez, which certainly, for make and aroma, seemed all that a smoker could desire. From the Philippine Islands are specimens of the various cigars and cigarettes manufactured in the central factory of Manila, whilst M. Fernandez exhibits speci-

mens of paper cigarettes, by which emancipated ladies might be excused for being tempted. However, tobacco, raw or manufactured, is a thing of which little can be learnt by looking at it, and we crossed over to Turkey without further delay. Here, the luxury of smoking begins to dawn upon us, in the shape of amber mouth-pieces, magnificent chibouques, long cherry tubs, and the quaint red clay Turkish bowls, which rest so comfortably on the ground, whilst the smoker puff at his ease, free from all that heat and sharpness of taste which the ordinary English pipe, and even the cigar, must always more or less possess. Truly, your Oriental is the smoker of smokers. His tobacco is milder, it is not subjected to any of the diabolical processes to which the stuff we buy at our tobacconists is condemned. He smokes the real leaf, which he buys unbroken as it comes from the tree. His pipe is long enough to cool, and large enough to admit freely the smoke he inhales, and he smokes calmly, seated in his divan, and as he smokes he meditates. What smoking, compared to our hasty whiffs as we walk along, and bitter enjoyment of home-made Illyannah and off-damped tobacco!

Alas! it is a melancholy confession to make, the English as a nation smoke the worst tobacco and use the worst pipes of any nation in the world. Perhaps this is a good sign, the English have never taken to smoking as a serious occupation. They have not yet smoked themselves into dreaming when they ought to act, like the Germans. For it is a fact worthy of note, that it is only since the introduction of tobacco that the Germans have become remarkable for their speculative and theoretic character. Formerly they were a simple practical race, man given to beer and fighting, but innocent of philosophy. Now, a German always thinks so long before he acts, that he often forgets to act at all; and though he knows perfectly well what he wants to do, by dint of contemplating the intended deed he loses all interest in doing it.

A very fine specimen of Egyptian tobacco is also exhibited in the Egyptian department, which we quitted for the Austrian, where by far the most splendid display of smoking apparatus is to be found. This consists of bowls, tubes, and mouth-pieces, the names of the exhibitors of which we must in justice more particularly allude to. M. Edouard Sievert, of Vienna, exhibits cigar tubes of amber and meerschaum on which are carved dogs' heads, horses, grotesque figures, &c. M. Samuel Aliba displays meerschaum pipes of great beauty and variety. M. Josef Wozetz, tubes of very graceful make. M. Gerhard Hüge, magnificient amber mouth-pieces for pipes, and cigarette tubes of amber and meerschaum; also splendid pipe-sticks, of ivory, ebony, mother-o'-pearl, combined with amber mouth-pieces; and meerschaum bowls of various shapes, carved and plain. M. Josef Zeitzer, the same, M. Jos. Hubner exhibits china pipe-bowls; but we have seen far finer collections in Germany. Nevertheless, there were some very delicate paintings amongst them. They are accompanied by flat specimens of painting on china. M. Leopold Najeil, of Vienna, has some very beautiful pipe tubes of ebony and mother-o'-pearl, and cigar tubes of ivory and amber. The specimens of amber in this department generally are very fine, and many of the tubes and mouth-pieces might induce even a non-smoker to purchase them for the sake of the beauty of the material and workmanship. M. Nagel exhibits a gigantic cigar holder, intended, of course, for a show piece, of amber, and carved meerschaum. Three gigantic meerschaum pipe-bowls are likewise exhibited under a glass case. M. Ludwig Hartman and Philip Beisiegel also exhibit a splendid array of tubes, sticks, bowls, &c.; and indeed it is very difficult to say who deserves the palm among these Viennese exhibitors of amber and meerschaum, two of the most beautiful substances in nature, and whom we should like to see extended in their application to many ornamental manufactures.

Cruising about in pursuit of further illustration of our subject, we lighted on some very pretty turned ivory and wooden small-boxes, by Mr. Garrett, of Ipswich, which are deserving of notice; and in the South-East Gallery we lighted on a stand of clay pipes, by M. Piolet, of St. Omer, who won the silver medal for that article at Paris, in 1844. These pipes are remarkable for the straightness and neatness of their make. C. Dumeril, Leurs, and Co., also of St. Omer, exhibit on the other side of the same stand pipes of a like make; but they also show some pipes of red and black clay, very tastefully modelled, and some in imitation of bronze, of the same material.

In conclusion, we strongly recommend all amateurs of smoking to visit the Austrian department of the Exhibition, as we are convinced that the use of such tubes and pipes as there exhibited is to be preferred either to the cigars or pipe of our native land. If we must smoke, let us smoke in good style. There must be something in the way the thing is done, for we never saw an Englishman smoke looking like a German or a Turk. The former, indeed, paid little heed to the latter's devotion to the weed. In Berlin and Vienna the window-sills are provided with cushions on which to rest the arms whilst looking out of window and smoking on summer. We recollect being much amused at Berlin by the spectacle of so many heads, in all sorts of caps, protruding from the windows of the houses lodged at. There were heads and pipes sticking out from every story and from every house in the street, and we had a fine opportunity of becoming acquainted with the physiognomies of our neighbours. Who ever heard of an Englishman systematically lounging out of window and smoking? In Berlin it is a recognised part of the day's business of a Prussian gentleman.

MR. SHIELDS' MODELS OF BRIDGES, &c., FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

In most of our colonial possessions, the civil engineer has hitherto had but little scope for the exercise of his talents and ingenuity. The railways of New South Wales have, however, afforded him an opportunity of displaying his skill in the best application of the materials which are found at hand; and this is the circumstance which has induced Mr. Shields to exhibit, in the Colonial department of the Great Exhibition, various models of bridges and other engineering contrivances especially suitable for New South Wales. The cost of iron-work, of all descriptions, in that country is very considerable, as compared with the English prices; the engineer has, therefore, to economise to the utmost extent the use of this valuable material, and in cases where practicable to dispense with it altogether. Mr. Shield's model of a "lattice bridge" and also that of a "railway trestle frame" are of the latter character, and are, therefore, peculiarly deserving of consideration, as being equally suitable for many other parts of the world. Take, for instance, New Zealand, which abounds with valuable timber, suitable for bridges and similar works. The American engineers have long paid considerable attention to the best disposition of timbers in the construction of their bridges and extensive railway viaducts; and these have been followed, to some extent, both in the railways of England and Ireland. We believe the first wooden lattice bridges in England to have been erected under the direction of Captain Mooreson, on the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

The peculiarity of Mr. Shields' lattice bridge is the use of round timber, thus getting rid of much expense in the shape of labour, and also in the entire absence of iron fastenings. The model consists of three lines of vertical round timbers, properly notched, and having two perforations to receive the horizontal timbers, similar to the mortises of posts for fencing. Between each pair of vertical timbers are two diagonal pieces resting at bottom on cross timbers, and framed into the vertical timbers at top. There are three double sets of horizontal timbers, the upper ones supporting the joists placed transversely and to which the floor boards are secured. These joists project on either side of the bridge in order to gain additional width of road-way; a wooden railing, properly strutted, completing the whole.

The "Railway Trestle Frame" is intended specially as a substitute for embankments, in countries where labour is dear and timber plentiful. The framing is similar to that of the lattice bridge already described; and although, as Mr. Shields very properly acknowledges, the system has been much adopted in America, yet the design is original as regards the arrangement of the framework.

A third model exhibited by the same gentleman in the New South Wales division of the Colonial Department, and which division is situated at the south west angle of the same, shows Mr. Shields' method of laying the rails in New South Wales, with an especial view to economy in the use of iron. This model is the section of a timber rail, with the iron forming the rail, attached to it by counter-sunk bolts with dovetailed heads and screw-nuts, and riveted on firmly throughout: the transverse section of the timber is seven inches and a half deep and five inches and a quarter wide, with a thickness left on the inner top edge of two inches in width to receive the fat iron plate, which is slightly rounded on the top, being five-eighths of an inch thick at the sides, and seven-sixteenths of an inch in the middle.

One allowance has been made for expansion from change of temperature. The general outline of Mr. Shields' economical plan of laying rails is the same as that which has been adopted in the north of England, and to a very great extent in America, but the peculiar mode of placing the rails, and securing them to the timbers, are the novel parts of the design.



THE ZOLLVEREIN DEPARTMENT.—LOOKING WEST.

THE ZOLLVEREIN
DEPARTMENT.

The Engraving on the preceding page gives a comprehensive view of that portion of the East Nave (looking west) appropriated to the Zollverein Department, the courts of which branch off right and left. The large tent-like object bounding the foreground is the tent containing the famous Dante window from Milan; the equestrian statue to the rear is the colossal Godfrey de Bouillon; and in the foreground are the Amazon, by Kiss, of Berlin, and the Bavarian Lion, which we have engraved and fully described in former Numbers. Around are various objects of Sculpture, which have been very liberally contributed by the States belonging to the Zollverein.

MAUDSLAY'S COINING PRESS.

The coining press is worked by a double cylinder direct acting high-pressure engine on the shaft of which is a metallic pulley of 33 inches, and a fly-wheel of 72 inches diameter respectively. The cylinders are each of 5 inches diameter, and the length of the stroke 16 inches. From the pulley of the engine a strong double-leather strap passes to a drum of 66 inches diameter on the main shaft of the press, by which motion is given to the cross-head and other parts of the machine: the drum is attached to the engine fly-wheel, of 64 inches diameter.

In coining presses, as ordinarily used, either a screw or lever is employed to give motion to that part of the machine by which the necessary impressions are given to the metallic blank; but in the present instance this motion is obtained by means of an eccentric, by which a pressure is brought into action of 140 tons: the cross-head worked by the eccentric, which is concealed from view, has an alternate vertical motion of three-quarters of an inch. Underneath and attached to the cross-head are two collars, the lower one of which contains the upper die, while the lower die is contained in a collar, which is kept up by three radially placed springs pressing thereon, and forms the temporary resting-place for the blank undergoing the process of stamping. At proper intervals the collar is pressed down by two small levers or arms, having an alternate motion. The blanks, twenty-eight in number, each of nearly one-eighth of an inch in thickness, are placed in a circular brass hopper, from an opening in the bottom of which they are successively transferred to the lower die by means of a split curved arm, or tongs of ingenious construction, having two fingers at the end, by which the blank is held during its transference from the hopper to the lower die, when the curved arm is opened so as to release the die: the distance between the centre of the hopper and the centre of the die is five inches. The opening and shutting of the split-arm or tongs is effected by a vertical pin moving in a short slot formed in the stem of the curved delivery arm; the pin is attached to the end of a second horizontal arm or lever, which is worked by a vertical spindle in connexion with an elliptical cam towards the top and front of the press. In case of a blank being larger than that of the required gauge, a safety spring is attached to the second horizontal arm already mentioned, having its centre of motion on the vertical spindle, by which the arm is detected before doing any injury to the machinery. By this press 60 double impressions are thrown off in a minute.



THE IRON DOME EXHIBITED BY THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY.—GROUP LISTENING TO ONE OF MESSRS. COLLARD'S PIANOFORTES.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK DOME. BY THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY.

One of the most pretentious works in the Building in this fantastic and withal remarkably pretty inutility. The casting supports the repu-

tation of the founders: but there are many and grave objections to the design, which is not so happy; the upper part is less relieved than the lower, which least required spirit, and the capola and vase are very bad. In the mid-st is a cast of J. Bell's "Eagle Slayer." The eagle

transfixed by an arrow which at the top inside must be considered an absolutely inexcusable piece of bad taste.

The pianofortes in the Crystal Palace, more particularly the instruments placed in the Nave, continue to form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition; and with their brilliant and more costly rivals, the diamonds, fairly divide the admiration of the fairer portion of the visitors. On the more fashionable days, crowds of aristocratic and attentive listeners may be found lingering around, and within the cast-iron dome of the Coalbrookdale Company, listening to the tones of Collard's splendid grand pianoforte, which has here found a resting-place, the tasteful decorations of the instrument in the style of Louis XV., richly carved and gilt, the beautiful figures, the mottled oak of which the case is formed, contrasting strangely but most effectively with the more sober hues of the bronze castings of the dome.

On the occasion of our visit we had the pleasure of listening to the performance of Madame Launitz Tipping, a lady with whose name the musical public should be more generally acquainted. M. Székely (a Hungarian pianist of great talent) also exhibited his powers on the same instrument. These pianoforte performances form a most agreeable interlude; for while they invite the weary to take a brief repose from their fatigues, they, at the same time, afford them a rich and unexpected treat.

GLASS WARE. BY POWELL.

The Engraving at page 196 illustrates some of the specimens of glass ware manufactured by James Powell and Sons, of the Whitefriars Glass Works, London; viz. a large glass stand, with four gas burners, suitable for a pedestal, designed by Mr. Archibald Cole; also, parts of a dessert service, designed by the same gentleman. Some of these articles are made of the American sand from Wenham Lake district, remarkable for its transparent brilliancy. At the same stall is a specimen vase of yellow glass, produced by the oxide of uranium, first applied by Messrs. Powell to the colouring of glass many years ago, at which period it was sold as high as a guinea per ounce; but, from its having been brought since that time into general use, may now be purchased at a much less price per pound. Patent joints for glass tubing, applicable for conveying air, water, telegraph wires, &c., are also exhibited by the same manufacturers.

"SUSPENSION." BY VOISINLIEU.

This is a pretty basket-shaped production in hard earthenware, for the reception of flowers and candles, which affords the means of decorating and lighting a room at a comparatively trifling cost.

FURNITURE. BY CLARK.

Our Engraving (at page 196) represents two very rich and ambitious articles of furniture, by Clark, of Dean-street. The ebony centre-table is supported by a pillar composed of a group of three eagles in or moulé, highly chased, surrounded by oak-leaves and acorns. The top is surrounded by a rich or moulded moulding, and is divided into six compartments by branches in the same material extending from the centre to the circumference. This, ornamental as it is, is the only point which we object to in this table, destroying, as it does, its evenness of surface. The intervals between the branches are inlaid with buhl, and the top is in English walnut-tree wood, supported upon elaborately-carved foliage standards, the top being inlaid with marquetry, on the upper and under surface. Altogether, this is an undeniably elegant piece of workmanship.

BEDSTEADS.

"It no more follows," says a learned essayist, "that because the word 'bed' is pure Saxon, its origin is derivable from our ancestors sleeping on sacks, than that a man was necessarily indebted for his lodging who slept upon tick." It is strange that so little has been written upon beds. Can it be so drowsy a subject, that, as soon as we are led to inclose our minds thereon, the god Somnus claims us as his own? Surely that which contributes to so much of our enjoyment, in many instances to the employment of one half of our lives, has sufficient of interest to claim the attention of the learned. If so, perhaps the history of beds should be traced back to Adam, for whom Mother Earth made one upon her bosom, giving him a springy mattress of sweet-scented herbs pillowing his head amidst the pendant and sleep-inviting poppy. But should we have the courage to go thus far back, we should be compelled to do Justice to all intervening times and nations, which would distract us from our duties much too long ere we arrived at the beds to be found ready made in the Crystal Palace. Nor could we, without a wide discursive text and elaborate graphic delineations, give anything like a notion of the various forms given to the bed or the materials of which its appurtenances have been composed. It may, however, suffice to state, that there has been but little change in the shape of bedsteads, or material for beds, since the time of bed-making by the pioneers of civilisation, the Egyptians and the Assyrians, the Phoenicians and the Persians. Indeed, in this respect it has been matter of surprise how little change has been introduced during so great a space of time, beds and bedding being at the present day almost identical with the periods referred to.

A late writer, while glancing at this subject, remarks, "that climate is the great arbiter of custom with all, and that those inhabiting the same latitude exhibit a general similarity in their method of repose." The habits of our early British forefathers differed little from those of most uncivilised nations; and in this state they appear to have remained until the conquest by the Romans, whose policy it always was to introduce, their own manners and customs into the countries overrun by their victorious arms, and accordingly during their occupation of Britain the customs became assimilated to those of Rome. On their retirement, the people suffered a relapse, and civilisation remained at a low ebb until the establishment of the Anglo-Saxons ones more introduced a comparative degree of refinement into their modes of life.

We find payment ordered for tafta, fustian, and silk for the King's bed, and a document in the reign of King John, and in another of the same period linen sheets are mentioned. The walls of the Monarchs, and the principal nobility in the fourteenth century likewise give us a hint as to the truly sumptuous character of the bed-hangings of the period, when satin, velvet, and embroidery of gold and silver appear to have been profusely employed; and up to and during James the First's time the fittings of the bed-chamber appear to have been of the same rich and florid description. In a warrant to the Great Wardrobe, issued in 1613, is a long list of articles of furniture. Among other items occurs, "For embroidering the several parts of a sparver (canopy) bed of crimson velvet;" and in others the bed is enumerated—"bed, bolster, and pillows of Milan fustian, filled with down; quilts of fustian, filled with wool and cased with tafta; two pair of blankets of Milan fustian; two pair of fine Spanish blankets; two counterpoints of plush." &c. During the Commonwealth, the supremacy of the Puritans imparted a more formal character to the domestic furniture of the time, and at the Restoration, the luxury and extravagance of the Court were imitated by the nation. During the succeeding reigns domestic comforts appear to have been more uniformly diffused among the general body of the people, and beds and their appurtenances followed the changing fashions of the times.

We give precedence, with all due respect, to those beds and bedsteads which have for their object the amelioration of the sufferings of frail humanity. Of these there are several, each and all bearing manifest evidences that a high and enabling philanthropic feeling has moved to do with successful result, that the mere desire for worldly lucre and aggrandizement. Dr. Ridge, of Putney (No. 8, Class 26), exhibits an invalid bed for spinal and other complaints, which is simple in its construction, and appears to us admirably adapted to its object. We are apt to forget, in the bloom of health, whilst traversing acres of human necessities and luxuries, as set forth in the Crystal Palace, that sickness or helplessness can assail us. There are many, however, who cannot dismiss these things; they are painfully reminded of them by a suffering relative whom they have perhaps left for only a few hasty hours' relief from long and anxious vigils by his couch. upholsterers have done their duty in the providing easy couches, chairs, beds, sofas, &c., and with only one idea, that the sufferer who uses them is never to be off them; they seem provided for him to live on. But who that has been ill and helpless, does not know the luxury of being moved from even the easiest couch? From the medical profession, therefore, a noble invention has sprung; and we have great pleasure in urgently calling the attention of the invalid of every grade, the benevolent medical societies, and, moreover, the governors of our hospitals, to this philanthropic invention, which is suitable

so well known, that it is scarcely necessary to state that it consists of a trough containing water, and covered with a cloth coated with India-rubber. Upon this the mattress is placed; and it is left to the patient's freedom to turn himself as he pleases, so that no part of the body which requires adaptation suffers. Indeed, it fulfills the duties of a nurse to some extent, assisting by its kindly yielding to each movement of the sufferer any change of position he may in his restlessness desire to assume. It was an admirable step in the right direction; but it possesses the objection of which we have above alluded to while speaking of india-rubber water beds. It is strange that even this invention had something of its parallel in the East. We refer to Mr. Lane's English version of the "Thousand and One Nights" where a bed resting upon quicksilver, and designed for an invalid Egyptian Governor, is fully described.

There are four or five state bedsteads to be found here and there throughout the Building. Moran, Faundell and Phillips (No. 165, Class 2).

of security to the feet from the padding applied to it, we do not see the use of bringing the said padding in a scroll over the top. The same firm exhibit another in dark walnut, which has great breadth of design, but has sharp ornaments at the foot-board. Now, these same sharp ornaments to the foot-boards and sides of beds imperatively call for a remark or two in the shape of a decided protest against "a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance." In the first place, how many a skin wound is traceable to the knife-like edge, one and all of the bedstead-makers design in giving to the sides of their beds heads and corners and blind corners for this shape, from the desire of combining and blinding posts which "look as pretty and feel as sharp." If, while with cramp-inducing energy, we writhing lie upon the clammy clutch of a tight and soddened boot, we writhing lie for extra purchase against the foot-board of a bedstead thus decorated, we run the risk of severing, or materially injuring our spine, to the detriment at least of a night's rest, not to say aught of the fact, that a hair-breadth at fault in the endeavour to find our "form" in the night would

No. 194. Wakeling and Sons, of Gerard-street.—Carved Arabian bedstead, in white and gold. The foot-board represents scroll within scroll; but these scrolls are misplaced; the heaviest scroll being the second from the centre, and overlaid with a third, less massive, while the edging or frame-work which supports the whole is impoverished, and too narrow. The drawings in colours at head and foot in oil are tawdry. There is no greater trial for the master-mind, or the development of the ability of the artisan, than this style of white and gold. In its essence, it is purity itself; but the slightest alloy of bad taste drags it down below criticism, and beneath contempt. The drapery of this bedstead is a singular exception to the bedstead itself. It is very quiet in effect. Its forms are well proportioned, and the ornamental part—that of the braid—exceedingly pretty. But here again is a proof of some meddling ungentle-hand—the tassels being in direct violation of its otherwise excellent taste. The side scroll must be likewise exempted from the charge of unmeaning composition.

169. Durley and Co., Oxford-street.—A canopy bedstead of walnut-tree, in the Elizabethan style, with furniture of rich English brocatelle. There is a great deal of good—nay, excellent workmanship—in this bedstead, but a more than ordinary quantity of those Elizabethan *chevrons de frise*, which might serve to protect the sacred bed of virgin Royalty—and, by this may account for the great objection Queen Elizabeth had to going to bed—but nowise excusably employed in formidable array against the legitimate occupant of the couch it guards.

225. Cawley and Brompton.—A novelty in bedsteads, from having but three posts; but this novelty is far from an improvement. The bed is, however, near the ground, which we think a recommendation and a feature too much neglected.

There are two iron bedsteads in the North-East Gallery from Messrs. Ideal and Son, of Tottenham-court Road, the posts, &c. of which are excellent specimens of japanning, while the height and size of both are in good proportion. The one is portable for military officers, the other for a similar purpose, but especially adapted to the East and West Indies, having mosquito curtains and other additions for comfort and security. There is a quilt on the one filled with eider-down, which, although well known to travellers in many parts of Europe, has only recently been introduced into Britain by this firm. The application of white Jacquard net for summer curtains is decidedly new, and, as it is well known that flies will not go through the meshes or apertures of a net, so may these curtains be adopted to rid us of those disturbers of our rest without increasing the warmth of our bed to any appreciable extent. Messrs. Tyler and Pace, in Class 22, have several cot, tent, and tester iron bedsteads, which display good workmanship.

378. Winfield, of Birmingham, has likewise many iron bedsteads which are highly creditable to one of, if not the, largest and most respectable firms in this useful department of trade. Their grand bedstead is in the North-West Gallery. It is in or mould and is admirably balanced, chastely designed, and excellently finished. The posts are fluted, and carry the eye upwards with a pleasing assurance that a correct knowledge of the attributes of a refined taste presided over its construction. The figures (Cupids) which support these posts are carefully modelled, and are clearly from the *atelier* of a proficient in sculpture. The one at the centre of the foot-board representing Silence is not so happy, nature and rotundity having been sacrificed for an insipid and vulgar flatness. The green of the hangings trimmed and tasseled in the same colour harmonise in the most refreshing manner with the rest of the bedstead, which is or mould throughout. The workmanship of the lumbering, as well as that of the frayed scroll-work, possesses the appearance of elaborate and successful attention. The whole design is light, elegant, and well proportioned; but the extreme base of the posts, springing from the castors, are much too slight to be in general accordance with the rest. The whole is, however, perhaps, the most *recherche* thing ever done in this material.

In the Belgian department (419) is a small bed of some pretensions. It is solid dark rosewood, and at either end are two reclining figures, supporting wreaths of flowers, but neither child nor man could get in or out without danger, so hemmed in is that portion devoted to rest with

No. 26. T. Starkly, near Banbury, whose contribution is noticeable from its being a table, convertible into a bedstead, wardrobe, suite of drawers, sponge bath, &c., all compactly and ingeniously made to answer their several purposes.

No. 261. Jackson and Graham, Oxford-street, have a truly elegant figured green covered sofa. It is the beau ideal of a sofa. Quiet in character, and made more for luxury than for show, it fully bears out the objects of its design. The only ornaments it possesses are two three-quarter-length female figures at either end, holding

No. 56, in the Hardware Department, is an alarm bed, which turns

the occupant out at any period he may have previously set the clock and its machinery to. The inventor states that he considers it "valuable to military men, sportsmen, travellers, all others, and all whose pleasure or duty require early and punctual rising. It renders the sportsman at his country-house perfectly independent of the other inmates by not disturbing them, it being perfectly noiseless, as the alarm does not strike besides hitting the sleeper gently in an upright position, without being required to do so." It is, we should suggest, equally useful for those who are troubled with sleepy servants, as the clock might be locked in a case, and a means devised, after the bell is once caused to ring, that it should be incapable of use until unlocked by the mistress or some other person. We recollect a less practical suggestion by a wag, who stated that if a man suspended a kettle of water over his head while in bed, he might lie upon his back with a lighted candle held in his mouth, by which he could read a book; and, if he fell asleep,

(34.) Franz Lechner, in the Austrian department, exhibits an elegant couch, which shows an earnest knowledge of the requirements of repose. It is much higher at the head and shoulders than at the feet, which gives additional consequence to the pillow, and a more natural inclination to the body. At the end there is a footboard, which, although it might be rendered more in accordance with the rest of the design, is an addition of importance. The head of the couch is broad and ample. A small arm on one side, and a much larger one at the other, extending about midway down, serve to dispose the body in a variety of easy attitudes most conducive to rest.

It is altogether but slightly raised from the ground, and offers as agreeable a reclining place as we think it is possible to devise.

design. The back is formed by three divisions, divided by light and open through carving. This carving is beautiful in the extreme; but while it is sufficiently solid in effect, and certainly so applied as to change its immediate precincts, it is far from strong enough for the sofa itself. It is in the latter far too fragile and crisp; and were a person but half the weight of a London alderman to throw himself back (setting aside the strength imparted by an extra glass or two of claret), it would snap into fragments, and the cause of the destruction would find himself at his heels in mid air. Indeed it gives slightly to the pressure of the hand alone, and we may, therefore, conclude, that like the majority of the furniture in the Exilatation, it is made for ornament and not for use.

of sketching materials, fishing gear, &c., found as much as we could conveniently take.

There is an ingenious contrivance in the English Furniture Department, termed an Iris, or patent universal reading or cogging desk, which, as far as it affords to invalidate the opportunity of reading in bed, we will let our readers know what its inventor thinks of this practice as an occupation. He says, "A word of the laziness of reading in bed. There is a far worse and more common vice than laziness of body—laziness of mind, and those who are eternally excluding against the first are frequently

willing slaves to the latter. Nothing which aids in encouraging this mental stagnation, and in encouraging sound thought, is to be despised. Great thinkers, ancient and modern, have agreed that bed is the place for reflection. An occasional half-hour's thoughtful reading, stolen from the stillness of the early morning, before we are immersed in the business or the amusements of life, will give point to our reflections, and do none of us any harm. You are not advised to lie in bed to *read* (though this is not so bad as murder, especially in November), but sometimes to curtail the idle half-conscious morning dose, which unprofitably runs away with many an unbedded, but valuable hour, redeeming time and reclaiming thought from the barren waste of rapidity. Try it, reader! Place the Iris ready near the bed; you will find your mind unusually fresh at that time, all the more from being removed from any care about supporting its dull companion the body. In a few mornings you will look forward to it as a delightful privilege, and (thanks to the perfect abstraction, favoured by stillness and bodily repose) you will gain so much new and valuable thought, that you will afford to smile at the imaginary sin, or the foolish parrot-like cry at the idea of reading in bed."

Thus it will be seen, although there is much to claim attention amongst the bedsteads, there is but little to entitle them always keeping in view the utility and comfort stand first in appreciation, and that, without these, decorations, however florid or artistic, must in this particular take but a secondary rank.

FLOOR INLAY. PRATT.

This is one of numerous specimens of floor inlaying, produced by machinery by Mr. Pratt. This invention enables us to procure an agreeable variety in the arrangement of our wood flooring; and though it does not show anything worthy to enter into competition,



FLOOR INLAY.—BY PRATT.

with the masterly productions in this line from Russia, it is deserving of commendation.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

THE locomotive engines, which form the most conspicuous portion of the railway plant exhibited at the world's gigantic Fair, are not quite so difficult to discover as the clocks and watches, and other articles of comparatively minute dimensions. England, France, and Belgium are the only countries contributing specimens of the locomotive engine of 1851. Unlike some other inventions of great utility, the locomotive in its present state is the joint production of many minds. In its infancy it was a comparatively insignificant machine; in its present condition, however, a single locomotive engine of the first class represents in power, many hundreds of horses. When Murdoch, the great friend of Watt, produced his three-wheeled locomotive engine to run on common roads, a model of which is exhibited in the Great Glass Building by the celebrated firm of Messrs. James Watt and Co., and which we illustrated a few weeks since, he little thought of the gigantic strides in locomotion which were in store for those who should come after him—when travelling by public conveyances, instead of being comparatively slow, irksome, and very fatiguing, should become easy, swift, and positively luxurious. For many years after the appearance of Murdoch's mechanical novelty, the improvements in the locomotive engine were few and far between; and it was not until the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway—most appropriately called the grand experimental line—attracted the attention of engineers to the important subject of the safest and most economical method of moving loads on the railway, that anything like velocity was obtained. Hitherto a speed of a few miles per hour, on the Killingworth Colliery line, and the Stockton and Darlington Railway, had been found sufficient for the transport of coals; but when it was determined to convey passengers as well as merchandise by railway, it became quite essential, in order to eclipse the fast coaches of those days, to ensure a velocity above the high rate of speed which distinguished the Devonport "Quicksilver," the Cheltenham "Hirondelle," and the Shrewsbury "Wonder." The directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, however, in giving their invitation to mechanical engineers to compete for a premium to be awarded to the builder or inventor of the best locomotive engine suitable for their railway, were satisfied, in the first instance, with a speed equal to that of the fast coaches already mentioned, viz. ten miles an hour. The competitors for the prize were Robert Stephenson, of Newcastle; Timothy Hackworth, of Shildon; and Braithwaite and Ericson, of London. The "Rocket," the "Sanspareil," and the "Novelty" were the three engines sent by the respective competitors to the great trial railway.

The "Rocket" had outside sloping cylinders of 8 inches diameter, with a stroke of 16 inches; the driving wheels, placed towards the front, were of 4 feet 8 inches diameter, while the trailing wheels were 3 feet in diameter, the boiler, at the suggestion of Mr. Booth, the treasurer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company, was multibular, and is said to have been the first of the kind used in this country; the tubes were each of 3 inches diameter, and altogether 23 in number: the heating surface of tubes was equal to 117.75 superficial feet, and the firebox surface to 20 feet; the area of the fire-grate was equal to 6 feet; the chimney was placed in front of the engine, as in all modern locomotives; the exhaust steam was discharged into the chimney, the beneficial effects of which were soon discovered.

The "Sanspareil" was mounted on four coupled wheels, of 4 feet 6 inches diameter, the driving-wheels in connexion with the piston-rod, being towards the back part of the engine: the cylinders were vertical, and of 7 inches diameter, with a stroke of 18 inches; the grate and chimney were situated in front of the boiler, connected by a flue tube having one bend, the diameter of the tube being 2 feet at the grate and 1 foot 3 inches of the chimney. The surface of the grate was equal to 10 superficial feet; the steam was discharged into the chimney by means of a blast-pipe, whereby the draft was materially increased. The tube surface was equal to 74.8 feet, and that of the firebox 15.7 superficial feet. The weight of this engine was about 44 tons, while that of the "Rocket" was only 41 tons.

The "Novelty" presented, upon the whole, the least cumbersome appearance, and its construction differed essentially from that of each of its competitors. The fire-box was circular, of 18 inches diameter, and surrounded by the water of the boiler; it was supplied with fuel by means of a hopper. A single tube, of 36 feet in length, with two bends, passed from end to end of the boiler three times; bellows placed near the chimney served to keep the fire alive. The "Novelty" had only one cylinder, of 6 inches diameter, with a stroke of 12 inches; the wheel, four in number, were each of 4 feet 6 inches diameter, the driving-wheels being connected with the piston by means of bell-cranks. The heating surface of tube was only 33 feet, and a firebox 9 feet, the surface of grate being equal to 1.8 feet. The weight of this engine was not much more than three tons, and during the experimental trip there was no render attached to it. The average speed of the "Rocket" drawing a gross load of 17 tons, was upwards of 13 miles an hour; and the "Sanspareil," with a gross load of rather more than 18 tons, 14 miles per hour. The "Novelty," however, broke down more than once during the experiments; and the "Rocket" alone accomplished the distance of 70 miles, the whole length of the railway.

Two other engines, with several improvements, were afterwards built by Mr. Stephenson, after the general plan of the "Rocket," each having an extent of heating surface more than double that of the "Rocket." Mr. Nicholls, of Wood, of Killingworth, was also engaged in altering the boiler of one of the old Killingworth engines; and, at the same time, Mr. Timothy Hackworth was making vast improvements in the boilers of the

also exhibit a tank-engine, whose boiler is 8 feet in length, and 3 feet in diameter, having 88 brass tubes, each of 2 inches diameter. The effective heating surface is equal to 459 square feet; the fire-box of copper 2 feet 5 inches long, 3 feet broad, and 3 feet 5 inches deep. The cylinders are of 10 inches diameter, with a stroke of 15 inches. The driving wheels, in middle, are of 5 feet diameter, and the leading and trailing wheels of 3 feet 6 inches diameter respectively. The tank is placed underneath the foot-plate, and contains 400 gallons of water. The ascertained consumption of coke by this engine is 1015. per mile; and in working condition the weight is 13 tons useful load, six composite carriages, with 230 passengers. Similar engines are at work on the railway from Lancaster to Skipton, and on the Belfast and County Down, and Newry and Warrenpoint lines respectively.

A double boiler-tank engine is exhibited by Messrs. E. R. Wilson and Company, numbered in the Official Catalogue 536. As its name to a certain extent implies, the principal novelty consists of introducing two multibular boilers side by side instead of one as in all other locomotives of the present day. It has six wheels, four of which are coupled, including the driving-wheels, of 5 feet diameter, while the leading wheels are 3 feet 6 inches. The outside cylinders, placed horizontally, are 12½ inches diameter, with a stroke of 18 inches. The whole length of engine is 24 feet 3 in.; breadth, 8 feet 3 in.; and height, from surface to top of chimney, 13 feet 6 in.; the whole weight of engine, exclusive of fuel and water, is 18 tons; and the additional weight, with complement of coke and water, 3 tons 17 cwt.; making together 19 tons 17 cwt. The tubes, of 1½ inches diameter, are altogether 132 in number, giving a radiating surface of 634 square feet, in addition to which the heating surface of fire-box is 61 feet; together, 755 superficial feet. The tanks will hold 522 gallons of water, which is found sufficient for a journey of 25 miles. The coke space is equal to 42 cubic feet, or 15 cwt., equal to 26 bushels of coke. In addition to the above particulars, we are enabled, owing to the intelligence of the attendant, to furnish the following:—Bafflers, 5 feet 9 inches apart, and 3 feet 3 inches above the top surface of rails; the centre line of boiler is 4 feet ½ inches above the same level; length of the boilers, 10 feet; and diameter of each 21 inches. The fire-boxes, 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, and 4 feet 9 inches high; fire-box shell, 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 9 inches; front and back water spaces, 3 inches; middle ditto, ¾ inches; sides, 2½ inches; collective areas of cross section of tubes, 239 superficial feet; area of fire grate, 7 feet 5 inches; length of connecting rod, 4 feet 9 inches; diameter of pump valve, ½ inch; length of slide block, 10 inches; diameter of crank axle in centre, 6 inches; size of under bearing, 7 inches; and of outside bearing, 5½ inches; diameter of trailing axle, 5½ inches; size of bearings, 7 inches by ½ inches; diameter of leading axle in centre, 4 inches; bearings, 7 inches by 2½ inches; breadth of tires, 5½ inches; thickness, 2½ inches; spring plates, 2½ inches by 5½ inches.

Messrs. Kitson, Thompson, and Hewerton, of Leeds, the builders of the little engine on Adams' principle, also exhibit "Ariel's Girdle," also exhibit one of their own tank engines on six wheels, the drivers being in the middle, and of 6 feet diameter, while the leading and trailing wheels are 2 feet 8 inches diameter respectively; the cylinders, placed outside, are of 11½ inches diameter, with a 22-inch length of stroke; there are 145 tubes, each of 1½ inches diameter, giving 536 superficial feet of heating surface, with an addition of 62 square feet for the fire-box, making together 598 feet. The tanks will hold together 500 gallons of water, the complement of coke being 10 cwt. The whole is well finished, and the name we find attached to it is "Acelote," numbered in Catalogue 534.

Last, though not the least important of the locomotive engines exhibited by various celebrated makers at the World's Industrial Show, is a handsome passenger engine from the works of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, of Newcastle, whose house has now been famous for so many years. It is numbered in the Official Catalogue 533, and bears the name of the makers. It is mounted on six wheels; the drivers being 6 feet 6 inches, and the fore and hind wheels of 3 feet 9 inches in diameter respectively. The cylinders are of 16 inches diameter, and the stroke of piston 22 inches. The number of tubes, of brass, is 153, each of 2 inches external diameter, giving a radiating surface of 865.4 superficial feet, in addition to 110 feet of fire-box, making a total of 975.1 superficial feet. There is a bridge across the fire-box, having an additional water space. All the framings, both inside and out, extend the full length of the engine, and are firmly connected together by strong iron double-knee brackets. The whole of the machinery was fitted and fixed entirely independent of the boiler, and, when completed, the wheels and axles being put into their proper positions, the boiler was fixed in its place, and firmly secured by bolts to the brackets already mentioned and to the outside frames. There are four novelties in this engine; viz. Messrs. Hawthorn's patent double compensating beams, their patent slide valves, their patent link motion, and their patent steam pipe. Instead of the six springs ordinarily used in locomotive engines, the builders of the "Hawthorn" have introduced on each side of the engine two beams and two springs, by which a direct action is communicated at once to all the axle bearings, so that a uniform weight is constantly maintained on each of the wheels and axles, thereby securing a constant amount of weight upon the driving wheels for adhesion, a matter of considerable importance. Secondly, the patent slide valves are placed vertically between the cylinders in one steam-chest in the usual manner. One slide valve has a plate, cast or bolted, upon the back, which is accurately planed so as to be perfectly parallel with the face of the valve. The other slide valve has a box cast upon the back, into which is fitted a projection or piston, the face of which is also planed so as to be parallel with the valve; it is packed in the most simple manner, and made steam-tight, and then put into the steam chest, as in ordinary valves. A passage is formed between the exhaust ports through the slide valves, thus giving a free discharge to the steam. These valves are relieved from one-half the pressure of steam, and, consequently, one-half the friction. Thirdly, their patent link motion is also introduced into the machinery of this locomotive. The expansion link, instead of being connected to the ends of the eccentric rods, and having to be continually raised up and drawn down with them, is directly connected by an eye-joint to the slide rod, and there expanded; hence its weight is removed from the reversing gear. Having a fixed centre, the link requires less power to move and replaces the slide valves; the link is also much more durable, as the sliding block is more than three times the length of the ordinary block. Lastly, their patent steam pipe is substituted for the domes and cumbrous projections on the top of the boiler; this pipe is fixed into the tube plate of the smoke-box by a ferrule, as in the case of an ordinary tube, and extends nearly the whole length of the boiler, being placed near to the top; it is perforated along its entire extent with small sots, so proportioned as to admit the steam into the pipe directly above the place of generation. This is a manifest improvement on the ordinary method, where the steam has to reach from all parts of the boiler to one or two orifices, as it is now conveyed to the cylinder in a purer state; moreover, priming, it is, to a considerable extent, avoided.

Having completed our survey of the British locomotive engine department, we will now briefly describe the locomotive engines sent by our Belgian and French competitors respectively. From Belgium we find only two engines, and from France only one. The Belgian locomotives are placed near to the north wall of the department allotted to contributions from that country. The first from the Société de Couillet Belge, numbered 120 in Catalogue, is a six-wheel engine, constructed after the plan adopted for some time by Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle. The six wheels, of 5 feet diameter each, are all coupled; the boiler is multibular, and contains 155 tubes of 1½ inches diameter. The workmanship and finish are altogether inferior to the manner in which all the British locomotives are turned out. A six-wheel tender is attached.

The second Belgian locomotive engine, No. 119 in Catalogue, is from the celebrated house of Cockerell and Co., of Seraing, near Liege, one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in Europe, where the coal and iron are raised on the spot, and the latter converted, by powerful machinery, into the various parts of locomotive and fixed engines, which are turned out in considerable numbers. Having had an opportunity of going over the Seraing works, we are enabled to speak of the interesting establishment in which the "Valée de la Vesdre" was constructed. This engine is mounted on eight wheels, four of which, including the drivers, of 4 feet diameter, are placed behind, and four bearing-wheels, of 2 feet 3 inches diameter, in front; the cylinders are placed outside, and in a sloping position. The novelty in this locomotive appears to be a "monkey," or auxiliary pump, with, however, a good deal of work about it.

The solitary locomotive engine from France is to be found in the machinery department of the space allotted to that country. It is named "Lahore," and is from the firm of M. J. F. Cail and Co., being somewhat similar to that of the Belgian company, Couillet, having six coupled wheels, of five feet diameter. It stands above an engine race, or pit, which has been constructed for the purpose of allowing the machinery to be examined, which will not, however, bear comparison with the exquisite workmanship of the British locomotive engine builders.

Stockton and Darlington Railway engines; and it is reported that Mr. Hackworth's engine, called the "Globe," was the first to run at so high a speed as fifty miles per hour. Mr. Bury, Messrs. Fenton Murray, and Jackson, Messrs. Hawthorn, Messrs. Mathew, Dixon, and Co., Messrs. Taylor, Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Co., and Messrs. G. Forster and Co., followed the earlier locomotive engine-builders, and supplied a vast number of engines, from time to time, not only to the British, but also to the foreign lines of railway. The British locomotive engine-builders of the present day, who have sent samples of their productions to the Great Industrial Exhibition, are Messrs. Hawthorn, Mr. Cramp, Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Messrs. Kitson and Co., Mr. England, Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., and the Great Western and North-Western Railway Companies respectively.

Taking the engines in the order adopted by the compilers of the Official Catalogue, we find the monster engine of the Great Western Railway Company, No. 506, Class 5, placed on a piece of permanent way, as a sample of the Great Western line, towards the west end of the Railway Department of the Great Exhibition. This engine was built at the company's works at Swindon, under the direction of Mr. Gooch, the locomotive superintendent, and is altogether a fine specimen of the work turned out at that extensive and interesting establishment. It is mounted on eight wheels, four of which are in front of the engine; then the driving-wheels, of 8 feet diameter; and lastly, the trailing wheels, corresponding with those in front: the diameter of cylinder is 18 inches, and the length of stroke 2 feet. The number of tubes running through the boiler is 365, giving a radiating surface equal to 1759 feet, while the heating surface of the fire-box is equal to 156 feet, the maximum pressure of steam being 120 lb.; the actual power of this machine, as ascertained by a dynamometer, is equal to that of 743 horses. At an average speed of 60 miles an hour—the flight of the pigeon—this steam monster is able to draw the enormous load of 120 tons. The weight of the engine without fuel and water is 31 tons, and with complement of fuel and water 35 tons. In addition to which, the tender, which is mounted on six wheels, weighs 9 tons empty, but charged with water and coke, 17 tons 13 cwt.—making the total weight of engine and tender at starting 52 tons 13 cwt. The consumption of coke, with an average load of 90 tons and average speed of 29 miles per hour, has been found with the ordinary mail train to amount on an average to 39½ lb. Most persons who have been accustomed to travel in the first-class carriages of the Great Western Railway, especially by the express train, will allow that you could not be more luxurious in the shape of locomotion than to leave London with a moist paper damp from the press, and be transported rapidly into the beggar county of Devon almost before you have finished the news of the previous twenty-four hours.

Next in order we find Mr. Cramp's compound express locomotive engine, the "Folkestone," built for the South-Eastern Railway Company. The peculiarity of this engine is the position of the driving wheels, of six feet diameter, behind the fire-box, whereby an intermediate shaft is rendered necessary. We have heard that great things are accomplished by this form of engine; but having no particulars nor accurate information on the subject, we are unable to enlighten our readers as to the true state of the case. It is numbered in the Catalogue 508.

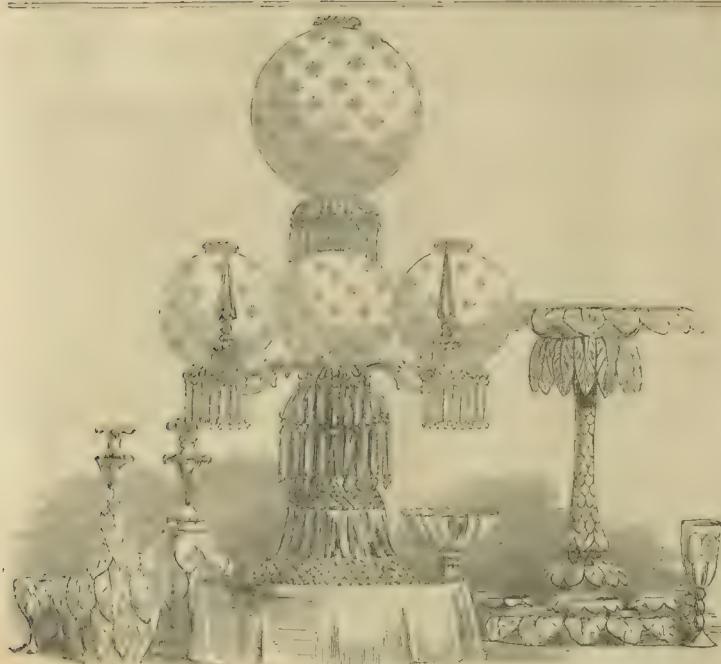
"Speed, safety, and economy," in gilt letters on a blue flag, suspended over the "Little England," will attract the attention of the visitor to Mr. England's comparatively diminutive locomotive engine, numbered 509; the driving wheels, in middle, are 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, and the leading and trailing wheels 3 feet; the boiler is multibular, and only of 30 inches diameter. The tank and coke receptacle are on the same frame as the engine—a plan which was successfully used ten or twelve years ago, and which is now likely to come into vogue, especially for branch lines of railway.

"Ariel's Girdle," No. 510, constructed by Messrs. Kitson and Company, of Leeds, according to the patent of Mr. W. B. Adams, is another sample of a light tank engine. It has, however, only four wheels—the hind part of the engine being connected with a composite carriage underneath which one of the tanks is suspended. The cylinders are of 9 inches diameter, with a stroke of 15 inches; driving wheels of 5 feet, and leading wheels 2 feet 6 inches diameter, respectively; multibular boiler, containing 88 tubes, each of 1½ inches diameter, giving a heating surface of 456 superficial feet, in addition to 30 feet for the fire-box, giving a total radiating surface of 495 feet. The coke receptacle is over the fire-box, and is capable of holding 6 cwt. The tank under the engine holds 804 gallons of water, and that under the carriage, 533 gallons; together, 837 gallons. The composite carriage in connexion with the engine is also mounted on four wood wheels, with wrought-iron tires. This description of locomotive and carriage—especially calculated for branch railway passenger traffic—has been successfully tried on the Eastern Counties Railway.

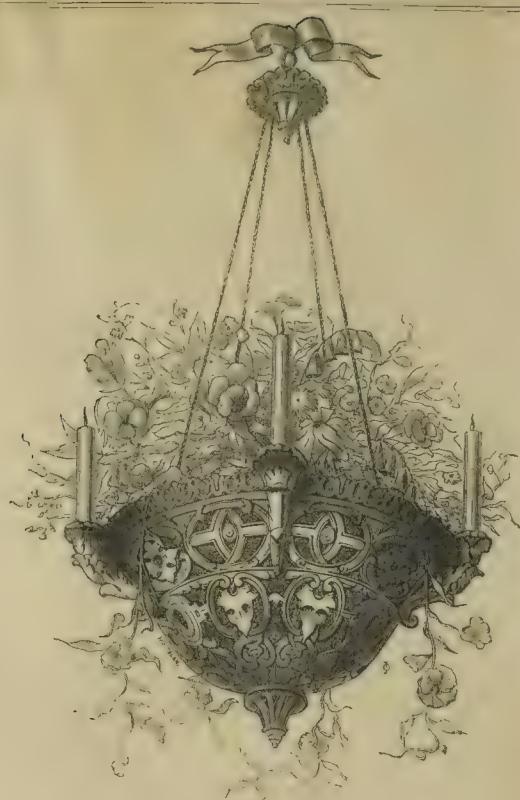
The London and North-Western Railway Company exhibit their express locomotive engine, called the "Liverpool," built according to Cramp's patent principle, and numbered 512 in the Catalogue. It is mounted on eight wheels, the driving wheels, of 8 feet diameter, being, as in the case of the "Folkestone," behind the fire-box; the leading wheels being each of 4 feet diameter; the cylinders, placed outside, are of 18 inches diameter, with a stroke of 24 inches; the total area of radiating surface is equal to 2290 feet superficial, of which 154 feet is derived from the fire-box; the total weight of engine, with fuel and water, is 37 tons, being two tons more than that of the Great Western engine, already described. According to the Official Catalogue, this engine is exhibited for its great amount of heating surface and its general construction.

The same company exhibit the "Cornwall," built by Trevethick, and, no doubt, named by himself after his native county. The novelty of this engine chiefly consists in the boiler being suspended between the wheel, and the driving wheel, each of 4 feet 6 inches diameter, the cylinders, placed outside, are of 17½ inches diameter, and a stroke of 21 inches. The driving wheels are 3 feet 6 inches in diameter; the leading wheels 2 feet 6 inches; the boiler is multibular, and contains 88 tubes of 1½ inches diameter, giving a heating surface of 456 superficial feet, in addition to 30 feet for the fire-box, giving a total radiating surface of 495 feet. The coke receptacle is over the fire-box, and is capable of holding 6 cwt. The driving wheels are 8 feet 6 inches in diameter; and its weight of engine and tender is 27 tons.

The celebrated firm of Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester,



GROUP OF GLASS.—EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. POWELL.—(SEE PAGE 193.)



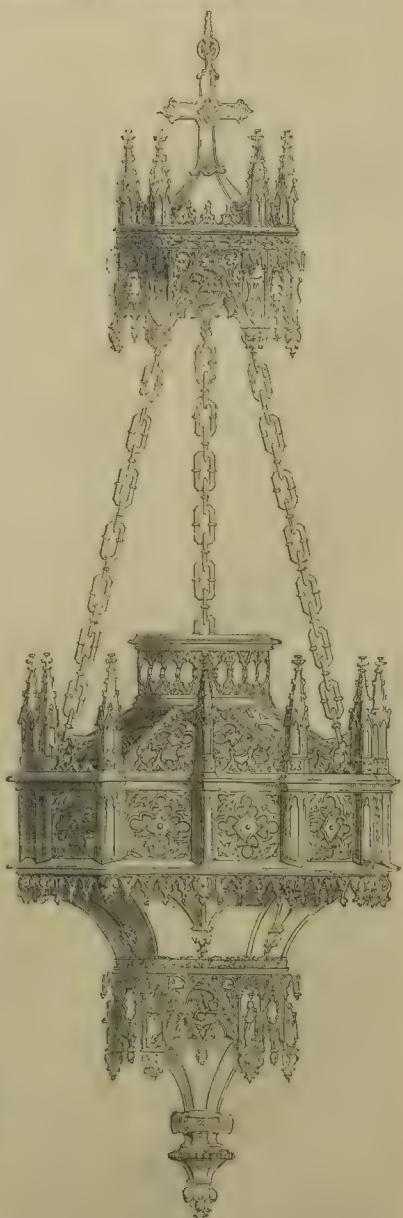
"SUSPENSION." BY VOISINLIEU. (SEE PAGE 193.)



SILVER PLATE.—BY L. F. COIST.—(SEE PAGE 193.)

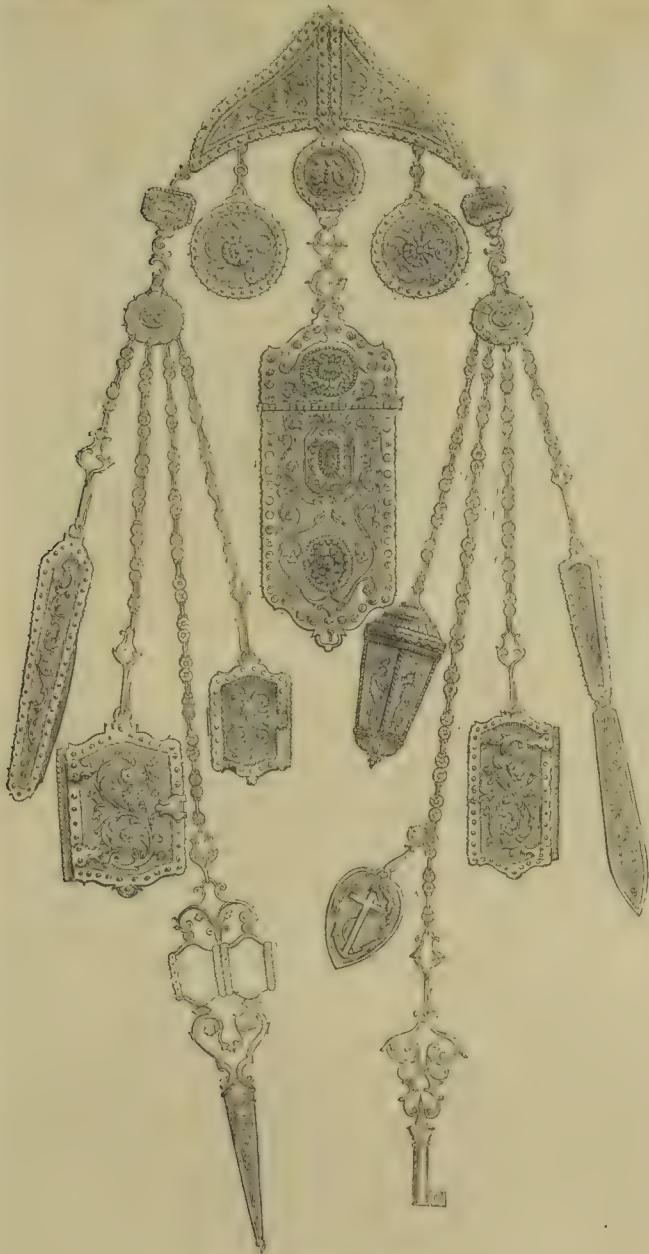


FURNITURE.—BY CLARK, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.—(SEE PAGE 193.)



CHURCH LAMP.—BY BRUCKMANN AND SONS, WIRTEMBURG.

This little silver lamp is almost unexceptionable as a specimen of cheap and showy Gothic workmanship.



CHATELAINE.—BY J. B. DURHAM.



WORK-TABLE, FROM HAMBURG.

SILVER ROSE-WATER DISH. BY WAGNER.

This rose-water dish (p. 196), partially gilt, is the work of the late celebrated artist Wagner, of Paris, who designed, modelled, and chiselled all his own works. It is known to have been the last work he executed, and has very great merit, more closely resembling the best works of the Italian school of the fifteenth century than most other works of the present age. It is exhibited by Mr. Forst, of the Strand.

CHATELAINE. BY J. B. DURHAM.

Here is a specimen, in its utmost completeness, of those *petits affaires de rien*, without which young ladies of the present day fancy they are not properly equipped for the domestic circle. Future generations of readers will stare and rub their eyes when they contemplate this childish decoration of their grandmothers.

BOOK-CASE. BY RIVART AND ANDRIEUX.

The use of porcelain as an inlay to ebony seems peculiar to this house; but the present book-case is not so happy a specimen of its use as the casket in front of it. The work engraved below is, however, a very showy piece of furniture, in style belonging to a late *renaissance* era, and appears to deserve the credit of being one of the best examples of French workmanship in the Exhibition.

CENTRE-PIECE. BY LA HOCHE.

We engrave another of M. La Hache's very handsome works in porcelain and or moulu for the decoration of the centre of a table. The designs are very tasteful and creditable as works of art.

WORK-TABLE. BY P. MELINE.

This rosewood table, with bag in crimson silk, is a very pretty design of the 18th century, and German fashion, containing numerous divisions and boxes, with mirror, work-bag, &c. The effect of the chenille fringe is very good.



CENTRE-PIECE, PORCELAIN AND BRONZE.—BY LA HOCHE.



BOOK-CASE IN EBONY.—BY RIVART AND ANDRIEUX.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SURGICAL instruments might naturally be supposed to offer but little interest to the general public; yet the display which is exhibited, both by the British and foreign manufacturers, is so replete with curious contrivances, and is so remarkable, that we feel bound to give a short notice; and we venture to hope, that even the non-professional reader will be gratified with the account of some of the curious adaptations which have been devised to alleviate suffering or to cure disease. The time has long since passed away when the surgeon alone commanded respect for bold operations, and the medical man is now most esteemed who, by skill and judicious treatment, and who, by the power of thought and the use of the faculties of the brain, so treats his patient that the knife is unnecessary, and nature is assisted to work its own more natural cure. In this manner, hundreds of limbs which were formerly recklessly amputated are now saved to the patient, and this class of operation is lessened, by skill and judgment, to an extent which hardly admits of belief. Of late years, however, an extensive class of new operations has been introduced for the cure of deformities of various kinds; and though even here, perhaps, in future days the necessity for operating may be lessened, yet, whilst it exists, their performance confers a great boon to the patient.

First and foremost, we have to consider the orthopædic operations for the cure of contracted limbs, club-foot, &c. These deformities are cured by a division of the tendons of certain contracted muscles, when by mechanical contrivances, the limb is brought into its proper position. The after mechanical adaptations require much skill and knowledge on the part of the instrument-maker; and, after minutely inspecting the instruments exhibited, we are disposed in this matter to award the first place to Mr. Ferguson, of Smithfield, who has notoriously the largest business in this department of manufacture. The non-professional public may observe with much interest the curious contrivances by which the club-foot is restored to its natural form, and by means of screws and springs the distorted member is compelled to assume its natural position.

The operations which are performed to remedy defects of vision, or to cure squinting, demand particular attention. The deformity of squinting detracts much from personal appearance, but surgeons have now an operation which very rarely fails in the hands of the skilful practitioner. It consists in the division of the muscle which draws the eye on one side. When the wound heals up, and the deformity is rectified, other operations are performed on the eye to remove or heal up the crystalline lens, the opacity of which constitutes cataract; and again delicate operations are sometimes required for the purpose of forming an artificial aperture in the curtain or iris, when by disease it has become artificially closed. For all these purposes the most delicate and perfectly constructed instruments are required; and, in our judgment, the pain must be awarded in this case to our French neighbours; and we may even say that we are surprised at the excellence, ingenuity, perfection, and cheapness of the articles which they have exhibited. For ophthalmic instruments, perhaps M. Luer must be considered the first exhibitor; and when we mention that in our presence he took a cataract needle, bent it backwards and forwards, cut his nail with it, and then showed that it retained its cutting edge sufficiently well to cut a piece of leather, the surgeon may form an idea of the perfection of the manufacturer. The whole of these ophthalmic instruments are so excellent, that doubtless the English surgeons will become extensive purchasers; and there are several different instruments for cataract and artificial pupil which are not known in this country. Whilst we are inclined, in ophthalmic instruments, to award the first place to M. Luer, yet the difference between him and M. Charrière in this matter is hardly appreciable, as his ophthalmic instruments bear to possess the highest order of merit.

There are exhibited by many manufacturers different specimens of trusses, and the practical surgeon knows that sometimes one is preferred, sometimes the other, according to the particular case which has to be treated; but we have now to call attention to that which has lately been devised by Dr. Arnott. We have, on many occasions, had to notice the obligations which the profession and the public owe to the ingenuity of this distinguished philosopher, and perhaps in no respect is he entitled to his well-deserved reputation more than in this invention, the particulars of which he has not even, as yet, published. The truss itself may be seen in Mr. Ferguson's case, and it is so contrived that it can be made of any strength in the spring, the form of the spring can be regulated to the greatest nicety, and the pad can be set to any inclination to the spring, and there fixed. By this excellent device, some of the worst forms of disease can be effectively reduced, and by this contrivance a desideratum long required has been efficiently supplied. To the honour of the medical profession, and the credit of the true philosopher, this invention, like all his former ones, Dr. Arnott has given to the public without reward, and hence any mechanic may make it, either for his own use or for sale.

In Mr. Ferguson's case are also shown instruments adapted to support the patient in cases of lateral or posterior spinal curvature. Such deformities are, undoubtedly, occasionally required; but the majority of these deformities, especially in the slighter cases of females, are owing to the improper use of stays, which are so contrived as especially to favour such deformities; and, in fact, the majority of these abominations shown in the Crystal Palace may be viewed rather as articles to be avoided than to be commended. Every mother should know that the female form is never developed in all the beauty of nature if it is permitted to be impertinently meddled with by art, and hence the Chinese shoe or Indian compress are no whit more barbarous than the English stays. The one destroys the foot, the second completely alters the shape of the head, and the last contorts the chest and forms a lateral curvature in the back; so that, whilst we may send out schoolmasters to civilise the Chinese and Indians, they, in return, may send to this country teachers to rectify English notions.

Whilst upon deformities, we may call attention to artificial legs and arms. In the South-east Gallery, which are employed in the Austrian army after amputation has been required. They are shown for the economy of their manufacture, and are certainly vastly superior to the wooden pegs and hooks used in this country. Artificial noses are shown, which wonderfully hide the injury to the countenance caused by a loss of that organ, and artificial eyes have been contributed by Grootenhuis, and in his department the French are also exhibitors, in the person of M. Lisonneaux. We have not observed that Mr. Gray is an exhibitor in this department—circumstance which we regret, inasmuch as, in our experience, his artificial noses are entitled to the first place, for beauty of finish and excellence of workmanship. Artificial eyes are used to correct the deformity which is produced by a collapsed globe; and so perfectly can they be adapted to imitate the other eye, that it is with difficulty that the one can be recognised from the other. We remember to have adapted an artificial eye to a shoemaker who was unfortunately in this position, and when he next went to a club his companions were mightily astonished at the difference, declaring that it must have been a wonderfully clever surgeon who could have converted so hideous a tubercle into so perfect an eye; and they never for a moment supposed that he simply wore a glass eye between the lids. The glass eye remedies the unpleasant appearance produced by the lost eye, and it is true charity to supply such a contrivance to the poor person so situated. Glass eyes are made of very fusible enamel, which partially dissolve by the tears, and hence require to be renewed once a year or year and a half. We do not know whether any of those exhibited are so made as to obviate this very serious inconvenience.

Amongst the instruments, stethoscopes are shown in many varieties. At the mill where the paper for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is made, we were much amused by another application of the stethoscope, which doubtless is new to the surgeon. The manager of the works was exhibiting the pulpmaking machine to some visitors, and to convince them how true the machine acted, he gave them a piece of stick, by which he connected the machine with the ear, and in fact stethoscoped his apparatus. By the stethoscope, the physician ascertains what is going on within his patient's chest: he hears the air enter and emerge from the lungs; he listens to the action of the valves of the heart, and ascertains whether any deviation from a healthy function is occurring. The stethoscopes made by the Gutta Percha Company are perhaps the best which modern science has afforded. For ourselves, however, with certain exceptions, we greatly prefer the ear alone, unaided by foreign contrivances. By using the means which the ear affords for the discrimination of disease, the medical man has added to his power of obtaining knowledge a most important method for obtaining information of his patient's state.

Another contrivance for distinguishing disease, the instrument devised by Mr. Avery, which is shown by Mr. Weiss, well deserves attention. By the use of a speculum and lamp, he is enabled so to illuminate cavities in the body as to be able to see in situations where hitherto it has been thought impossible to obtain a view of the parts. We happen to know that Mr. Avery has laboured for years to bring his invention to

its present perfection, and he must now be congratulated for his present success.

In a former article we mentioned Mr. Alfred Smees's ophthalmometer, for accurately determining the optical properties of the eye, and which is so important for discriminating the numerous diseases of defective adjustment and impaired sight.

Tourniquets, or instruments for arresting the flow of blood, are shown in many varieties. Of late years, attempts have been made so to construct these instruments, that, whilst they press upon the artery and prevent the flow of blood into the limb, they do not compress the veins and prevent its return. The instrument devised by Mr. Skeg, Jun., is well adapted for this purpose, and is shown in the interesting collection of instruments exhibited by Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson also shows chloroform inhalers; but many surgeons now simply place a small quantity of that fluid upon a handkerchief. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital chloroform has been almost invariably adopted since its discovery, and we believe, has not been in any one case attended with any unpleasant result. Nevertheless, at other places accidents have occurred from its use; so that this great discovery cannot altogether be said to be free from danger. On the first announcement of the discovery, Mr. Hooper made the first in London, and sent some to our office. We tried its effects upon some rabbits, and lost one or two, from which we stated, that we feared, that, without great care, untoward results might possibly occur. Extended experience has shown that our fears were well founded; nevertheless, by proper care and skilful management, the discovery of its properties has conferred a great boon on mankind, by allowing the surgeon to convert, for a time, the conscious man into an insensible body, and by enabling him, in that state, to conduct his operations attended with as little pain as though the patient were a lifeless stone or inert log of wood.

The French instrument makers are greatly distinguished for their work, and, really, many of their contrivances are mere useless toys. Nevertheless, other devices deserve high commendation. They have an instrument for removing a piece of catheter, which is so devised, that whether caught transversely, or in any other position, it swings round into the horizontal form, and, driven by its own weight, into its long axis. By this device an operation may be sometimes prevented, as an instrument may be extracted by its means, which could only otherwise be removed by the knife. The apparatus for removing the tonsils is very simple; we believe that they are much cheaper than those made by our instrument makers. There are several varieties of trepanning apparatus amongst the French instruments which deserve attention, though in civil service this is an operation which is seldom employed.

Dr. James Arnott has shown contrivances for obtaining a loss of feeling by intense cold, and also means for keeping a constant stream of water of any given temperature against any part of the body. By the application of heat and cold vast results may be produced; and it is said that operations may be performed without pain upon parts benumbed with intense cold.

Amongst the surgical instruments are placed a series of Daguerreotype drawings, by Dr. Badcock, of cases illustrating that the small-pox virus may be inserted in the cow, and gives rise to pustules, which again may produce in man the cow-pox. He states that his experiments have been conducted in 5000 cases; and hence it follows, that if the small-pox should break out in any part of the world, there is no occasion to wait for lymph from distant countries, but medical men have means at command of producing from the patients that which is competent to protect others. The discovery of Jenner is certainly one as remarkable as any in medical history. Had he done but one tithe for law or divinity what he did for physic, he would have established his family for generations; and had he slain his thousands, instead of having saved his tens of thousands, doubtless a dukedom would have chronicled the event for ever.

There are several varieties of transfusion apparatus shown by different makers. Occasionally, when a person is suffering from the last stage of fainting from loss of blood, the abstraction of blood from one person and injection into the patient has sufficed to restore life. We have seen two or three instances where such an operation has been perfectly successful, and yet it should never be performed except in extreme cases. Upon the whole, perhaps, the best instrument is that exhibited by Ferguson, with the double receiver, devised by Dr. Goodfellow, to hold the blood, and at the same time to keep it warm to prevent its coagulation.

A number of specimens of oil-silk and other transparent membranes are shown for the treatment of incised and open wounds. The art of surgery has in no direction more advanced than in the treatment of these cases; and many instances, which used formerly to be covered with heavy masses of poultice, which irritated and caused much discharge, are now treated much more elegantly and simply by a piece of lint and a covering of either oil-silk or gutta percha. This line of treatment is not only one which affords much comfort to the patient, but the progress of the cure is much facilitated, and the recovery is more rapid when this plan is adopted.

The surgical instruments necessary for removing calculi are shown. It was hoped that by breaking the stone the operation for lithotomy might often be dispensed with. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the great improvements in the instruments, the latter operation is found too irritating in many cases, and the surgeon has now more frequently to perform the operation for lithotomy than was originally anticipated when the new process came into use. The French lithotrites are remarkable for their cheapness, as we believe that they are sold at a much lower rate than those which are manufactured by English workmen. Mr. Wakley's instruments for dilatation are shown by two or three exhibitors; and they consist of a series of tubes, each of which slips in succession over the other. Mr. James Arnott has also shown his pneumatic dilator, but it has not met with very extensive application.

Cutting instruments, such as scalpels, bistouries, saws, scissars, are shown in every conceivable form to meet various exigencies. Every form of surgical needle is also shown, including those more complex contrivances for sewing in cavities far removed from the surface.

With regard to splints, many are exhibited in various parts of the building, adapted for various fractures. When the upper part of the thigh is broken, the surgeon experiences much difficulty in keeping the bones in their exact place, and hence many contrivances have been made for that purpose. We were much pleased with the registered splint for fractures of the tibia and fibula, having used a somewhat similar contrivance ourselves with great success. The use of gutta percha, which Mr. Smees has brought into notice, for fractures and dislocated joints, does not appear to be sufficiently illustrated, though we observed a gutta percha splint in the Indian collection. In our own practice we rarely use anything but moulded gutta percha splints, and, upon the whole, we believe that this material, if rightly applied, will be better adapted for splints than any other substance.

There are various artificial leeches shown, but the natural leech is probably preferable for taking blood to any contrivance which can be made. Cupping instruments, as a matter of course, are exhibited; and the French have exhibited a contrivance for drawing the milk by means of a vacuum, with a contrivance that the child may draw it through another tube at the same time. We have no practical experience of the efficacy of this invention, but, where necessary, it might be subjected to the test of experience.

There are several specimens of Hutchinson's spiroometers, instruments used for determining the amount of air which is inspired and expired.

Our present means of ascertaining the state of the chest by auscultation,

percussion, and by observing the amount of expansion, are really almost ample for the purpose of distinguishing disease. At some of the insurance offices this instrument is employed; but a glass-blower or other person accustomed to the use of his lungs invariably shows a capacity of lungs which is far too great for his height and bulk. Without positively stating that in no instance it may be useful, we may state that it is far from being an universally applicable instrument for the surgeon.

The dentist appears by numerous specimens of his art. We are hardly disposed to consider the relative merits of the rival exhibitors, but the dentist appears to lie between those who make their teeth of the task of the hippopotamus, and those who rely upon a peculiarly hard enamel contrivance for the purpose. In the adaptation of artificial masticating apparatus it is necessary that they should be constructed with the greatest nicety; and perhaps the best apparatus which has yet been devised is that which has been patented by Mr. Tomes, and which has already received the medal from the Society of Arts. This machine, which is very curious, Mr. Tomes has neglected to send to the Exhibition—an omission which, in our judgment, he should not have been guilty of, as it is the most interesting addition to the mechanism recognised by the scientific dentists which has been devised of modern years. In the South-west Gallery, those who delight in the grotesque may be much amused by sets of artificial teeth which are kept in motion by mechanical contrivances.

In giving this sketch of the surgical instruments, we feel bound to express our opinion that there is great equality of perfection in the respective instruments, and we can easily appreciate the differentiation which the jury must have had in estimating their relative value. Mr. Weiss has exhibited a complete surgeon's cabinet, and his instruments, especially his forceps and lithotrites, are of the highest finish. Mr. Evans and Mr.

Savigny are greatly celebrated for their cutting instruments, and, from our own experience, we may say that this latter firm are famous for the quality and temper of their knives, and, perhaps, upon the whole, we prefer their instruments of this class. Mr. Simpson has contributed a limited display of good instruments. Mr. Ferguson's case contains by far the most extensive variety of instruments, and for all the orthopædic instruments, he must be considered to hold the first rank. For minute contrivances and complicated instruments, M. Charrière and M. Luer bear the palm; so that, in point of fact, whilst all are excellent, each of the firms is distinguished for some point, and all have maintained their high reputation in the different articles which they have shown.

SIEMENS' AND HALSKES' TELEGRAPH, KNOWN AS THE "PRUSSIAN TELEGRAPH."

In the summer of 1849, having occasion to examine the telegraph system of Prussia, with a view to corroborate the efficiency of a plan recommended for the adoption of the East India Company in their vast Asiatic possessions, we had opportunities of seeing not only the factory where Siemens' telegraphs are constructed, but also of examining the instruments at work at several of the railway stations. We are glad to find that the inventors have contributed a pair of these instruments, in working condition, to the Great Palace of International Industry, which are placed in the Middle Gallery South, and in the Zollverein department. The chief peculiarities of these instruments, which are both indicating and printing telegraphs, are their self-acting and self-regulating qualities, as neither clock-work nor aid by hand is required, the electric current itself being the only acting agent, thereby causing its successive breaks and restorations to be such, that the former are always the natural consequences of the latter, and these take place at two or more stations (if required) simultaneously. In order practically to show the working of these instruments, two tables are placed at some distance from each other, representing the same number of stations, at each of which an indicating telegraph with a printing instrument attached, the latter showing during the duties of secretary to the former, as the signals transmitted are all read down by the latter.

The exterior of the indicating telegraph is very simple; it consists of a hand which moves round a horizontal dial plate by the action of the electric current, having thirty keys placed radially and marked with the letters of the alphabet and other necessary signals, the hand making from 25 to 40 revolutions in a minute, and which is stopped by pressing down any one of the keys as required at the moment when it has arrived opposite to it; during the time the finger is on the key the electric current is interrupted.

In consequence of the hands of the instruments at the different stations working in concert, the same signal is pointed to on the different instruments simultaneously. By releasing the key the armatures at the different stations move on, continually pointing in the same direction, and the current is renewed. The indicating apparatus consists of two parts; viz. the alarm and the telegraph: the use of the former is to give notice to a given station that a communication is about to be transmitted thereto. This is effected by a hammer striking in rapid succession against a bell, and it continues to do so until the manipulator has prepared the telegraph for the transmission of a message: this is done by a commutator on the right hand side of the telegraph and on the same board. This commutator is merely a short lever or arm, which, being turned in one direction or the other, brings the line-wire into contact with one of two springs of German silver. One of these springs is connected with the works constituting the telegraph, and the other with the alarm. The positions of the two springs are indicated by the two letters T and R: so that by turning the arm towards T the line-wire is brought into contact with the spring for the telegraph; and, on the contrary, by turning it towards R, with the alarm spring. When in a state of rest the commutator arms of both instruments will stand on R, and the telegraph, i.e. the T battery, of each station will be excluded from the circuit. If at any of the stations the arm is turned from R to T, the T battery at that station is included in the circuit, and the alarm, i.e. the R battery, excluded; consequently, the telegraph alone will act at such station, while both the alarm and the telegraph will act at the other. The construction of the telegraph is different from that of the alarm, as it requires currents of electricity of longer duration and greater intensity, so that the included alarm at the other station will act before the telegraph is in working order. The officer of this second station having been aroused by the alarm, turns the arm of the commutator on T, so as to exclude the alarm as soon as the sound has been given: this being done, the message may be transmitted from one station to the other.

The working of the printing apparatus, which, as already observed, is connected at each station with the indicating telegraph, and is generally in action with it, is in principle similar to that of the latter, but by mechanical arrangements is made to answer another purpose. There are neither keys nor an armature connected with it: instead of the latter there is a wheel having 30 steel springs, on the thickened ends of which are engraved the same 30 letters and signals as on the keys of the indicating telegraph, but in a reversed position. When any key of the indicating telegraph is pressed down, the printing telegraph will stop at the same time as the former, and the type wheel moving in concert with the armature, is adjusted in such a manner that the corresponding spring always stops below a hammer, which immediately falls down and strikes the type engraved on the end of the spring against a blackened roller over which runs a band of white paper to receive the impression. The hammer is moved by a magnet excited by a local battery, the current of which, not being strong enough or of sufficient duration to influence the armature, is continually broken and restored when the instrument is in use; but when it is inactive a continuous current acts upon the magnet, thereby causing the hammer to strike off an impression of letter or signal, and at the same time break its own current and fall down again. The blow against the spring of the type wheel are also used to turn the roller the space of one signal by forcing the roller to screw itself round once, and the distance thus acquired is the desired breadth. By this arrangement new surfaces of the roller are repeatedly exposed to the hammer, until the blackening has all been impressed on the strip of paper, when the process of blackening must be repeated.

These four instruments are connected with one line-wire; they require no regulation of current, and will only run quicker or slower according to the power of the battery. Another advantage is, that the message need not be returned to have its correctness proved by the use of the hammer, the possibility of mistakes is entirely done away with. An experienced manipulator will communicate more than 40 signals in a minute with unequalled certainty. If the message is required to be sent to the farthest station only, the intermediate ones can be excluded from the circuit by means of an instrument, invented by the same gentlemen, and known as the "excluding alarm," a model of which has been deposited at the Exhibition, and is placed near to their other instruments. By means of this instrument a message may be conveyed to the extent of 250 miles, when the conducting-wire is in good condition. When the message is finished, a button is pressed down at each of the stations in communication with each other, which causes both batteries to act exclusively on the alarms of the instruments at all the intermediate stations; the officers of these intermediate stations turn up an arm of their instruments respectively, which causes their stations to be again included in the circuit.

On railway telegraphic lines another instrument is used, consisting of a large alarm with two powerful bells, which are stationed along the railway at such distances from each other as to be heard at every part of the railway when acting simultaneously. They are placed in the railway watch-houses, and are included in the same line-wire, and are made to work in the same manner as the excludes, by pressing down a button. The button is always pressed when a train starts from the station, and is repeated by the other instruments to the next station, to inform the watchmen along the line of the fact. This instrument is used to a great extent in Germany, and is found very convenient for railway management. The other instruments of Siemens and Halske, before mentioned are in use on all the Prussian Government lines, and nearly all the railway lines of the north of Germany.

Another telegraph exhibited by the above firm, and invented by Mr. Siemens, resembles in some particulars Morse's American Telegraph, as it prints dots on paper by two pins in different lines. It is worked by a local battery, and also produces double signals by the striking of two hammers against two different-sounding bells. The apparatus consists of a communicator and a receiver. Of the former there are two kinds exhibited: the one consists of two keys only, and the other of thirty, with all the letters and other signals marked upon them, the alphabet of the former communicator is the same as that of the English-style telegraph, a dot on the upper or left line, and a sound of the right-hand bell, corresponding with a movement of the needle to the left, &c., and instead of moving the handle to the left or right, the left or right key is pressed down. By using the other communicator, with the thirty keys, it is only necessary to press down the key which corresponds with the signal to be sent.

BASKETS AND MATTING.

It is interesting, amid all the display of complicated inventions and manufactures, applications of old and new materials to innumerable purposes, and marvellous combinations of modern machinery and industry, so abundant in the present extensive exhibition of the results of human thought and labour, to turn for an instant to one of those simple and primitive arts, which, born in the infancy of our race, still flourishes in a green old age, one of the most extended and generally useful of man's ingenious contrivances.

The idea of intertwining, weaving, or plaiting straw, reeds, rushes, &c., for the formation of various articles of domestic comfort, is so naturally suggested by the abundance of the substances in question, and their facility of manipulation, that we do not wonder at finding the origin of the manufacture lost in the shadows of early fable, like the origin of agriculture itself, which it possibly preceded in antiquity. Nor is this an unfounded hypothesis, for savage nations, ignorant of the cultivation of the soil, are often constructors of baskets, mats, and similar fabrics; indeed, it is not unfrequently a most important part of the industry of uncivilized or semi-civilized nations. In some islands in the South Seas, so many mats, or baskets, are the forms in which taxes or tribute are liquidated; and there is scarcely a race or tribe on the face of the earth totally unacquainted with their manufacture. The mere act of twisting a few rushes in the hand might suggest the first idea of the fabric, and a single man might undesigned, and without other machinery than his two hands, give, by nature, bring the art to a very high degree of perfection. In fact, a day's experience might lead a clever fellow to the creation of a very tolerable piece of matting, whilst the progressive mechanical genius of many ages could alone suggest the application of the same straw-reed contrivance to the manufacture of paper—one of the greatest triumphs of modern industrial ingenuity. We may mention, however, that in the United States department of the Exhibition, are some specimens of straw-pegs and pasteboards, of the most admirable manufacture. Nor should we despair were the paper dutes removed, of the employment of a variety of fibrous vegetable substances in that important manufacture, which is capable of a reduction in cost that might appear fabulous to those uninformed in the matter.

The matting of India is justly celebrated; and we accordingly find, in the Indian department, a variety of specimens of the most delicate and beautiful texture. Some of these mats are almost as flexible and fine as cloth, and are worked into the most tasteful and regular patterns in different colours, the straw being dyed with permanent tints for the purpose. Some are of thin rushes, some are of the most complicated wool, and others consist merely of straws or rushes laid smoothly side by side and carefully united at the ends. "Palghal mats from South Malabar" is their designation in the Catalogue. There are also baskets and seats of admirable make. But in the Canadian department, opposite, is a piece of stuff woven of the finest grass, which decidedly carries off the palm for fineness of texture, and indeed suggests very durable garments for a primitive state of life. Of this description is the *toppa*, or native cloth, of the Sandwich Islands. It is more difficult for a European, accustomed to the luxury of calico, linen, and lawn, to understand the comfort of an openwork shirt, made of little slips of bamboo for summer wear in China, and exhibited in the department of the Celestial Empire. Leaving which, after vainly searching for other specimens of interest, we discover in the Tunisian territory some straw matting almost equal in fineness and finish to that of the Indian exhibition; besides a vast collection of high steeple-crowned straw hats, with brims as broad as umbrellas—no doubt, very pleasant wear in a country where the sun blazes so fiercely over the cranium of the traveller. A great many baskets for dates are also to be seen; but both the hats and baskets are rather of the usual than the ornamental class of merit. Yet it is curious to contrast these rude *sombreros* with the exquisitely plaited straw bonnets exhibited in the Tuscany department, by Messrs. Vyse and Sons, of Prato, and Nannucci, of Florence, or with the Brazilian hats made of the Cuban flag grass, or the Dunstable bonnets of various kinds, exhibited by our own countrymen in the South Transect Gallery. There, too, are worthy of notice—the bonnets made from the English willow by Messrs. Woodhouse and Luckman, which have a very elegant appearance.

In the North Gallery, west of the Transect, are specimens of English basket-work, &c., to which we must now refer. Beehives are a time-honoured production of basket-makers; accordingly, we find several examples of this popular structure, amongst which we specially notice one by Mr. John Ramsey, of Berwick-on-Tweed, with moveable bottom and screw, with a moveable crown, and with glass crown, &c., which appears to us extremely suitable for all practical purposes. Our attention is next arrested by the works of the School of Industry for the Blind, manufactured by blind persons, consisting of worsted and coco-nut fibre door-mats, fire-screens, baskets, dish-mats, &c. We cannot but like the ornamenting the coco-nut fibre mats with worsted has a good effect, nor the union of the two materials is judicious. Messrs. Bevington and Morris, of King William-street, exhibit coco-nut fibre matting and mats, with the Manila hemp and worsted door-mats. Mr. T. Treloar, of Ludgate-hill, displays matting, rug, &c., of coco-nut fibre and Manila hemp, which appears a remarkably strong and successful combination. Messrs. Wilday and Co., of Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, are patricians and manufacturers of coco-nut fibre, floor matting, door-mats, netting, &c., and show also some specimens of nets made of coco-nut husk fibre, which appear very strong and serviceable. These coco-nut fibre mats are indeed a great improvement on the old hempen mats, and for the floors of rooms present one advantageous peculiarity, perhaps not generally known, viz. that they do not give out dust when trodden on, which makes them very commendable for the studios of artists.

Mr. J. King, of Tufton-street, Westminster, exhibits some baskets and a chandelier of coloured straw; the latter is rather a curiosity in its way, but we doubt whether many people would care to risk one in their drawing-rooms. Messrs. Robinson and Co. exhibit specimens of China matting, and stained in pattern by a new process. This is a fabric of ru-hes, which are shown also in their raw state, and dyed with various colours. Messrs. Armstrong, of Chancery-place, Gray's-inn-road, exhibit carriage-rugs, mats, rugs, &c., of worsted, with hemp and jute and coco-nut fibre. Some baskets are also exhibited by the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark. There is something very touching in this sharing of the poor, who are cut off from all hope of beholding its splendours in the Great Industrial Festival of all Nations. They claim a passing thought; they seem to say, "Look at our works, which we ourselves have never seen; pity our sad privation in the midst of the enjoyments of that glorious scene which for us is not."

A basket for soiled linen, by Mr. J. Williams, of Exeter-street, Strand, is remarkable for the fineness of the workmanship, though we must give preference to the pagoda-shaped clothes-basket by Mr. C. Franks, of Wolverhampton, which is really a very admirable example of basket architecture. Mr. H. Bode, of Port-sea-place, Connaught-square, exhibits a variety of baskets of excellent manufacture. W. Rendall gives us "various samples of Tuscan plait for bonnets, the straws grown and dressed in Orkney, and plaited by the females." This contribution interests us as coming from the Ultima Thule of our British dominions, and reminding us how the active spirit of industry has penetrated every nook and corner of the great land of commercial domination. Mr. C. S. Still, near Kirkwall, exhibits similar specimens. Messrs. Toplis and Sons shew the variety of purposes to which basket-work may be applied in their improved litter-basket, fancy knitting-basket, work-basket, and dog-kennel, all of which are very creditable to the exhibitors. Mr. J. Smith, of Hurstmonceaux, exhibits a set of Sussex truck baskets made of stalks of willow wood, very strong, and neatly constructed, and water-tight, for various purposes. These baskets would, we should imagine, be very useful in stables, or for fishmongers. A cradle made of stalks, by Mr. W. Tarbutt, of Cranbrook, Kent, ornamented neatly, and moved by a weight and springs, seems well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. Altogether, the English exhibition, in this department shows, as may be expected, no great novelty or improvement in a fabric so ancient and long-practised as basket making; whilst the mats are rather noticeable for the introduction of new materials than for any signal beauty of workmanship, such as the Indians may fairly lay claim to. But, perhaps, straw and basket-work may be said to have attained its object, and to be incapable of great further improvement, without infringing the domain of more useful materials. Had flax, hemp, and cotton remained unknown, but in use of wool and silk never occurred to man's invention, we might possibly at the present moment have worn straw shirts, of a texture so far superior to the finest Indian matting, as that matting is to the coarse coverings which gardeners use for their fruit trees, or, as the manufacturing enterprise of the European is superior to that of his Oriental brother.

Independently, therefore, of the intrinsic importance of the art of matting, and other contrivances of a like kind to which we have re-

fined in the preceding article, they are interesting as having probably been the precursors of cotton and silk weaving, which have set up Jacquard looms and steam-engines, and, whilst they have given occupation to hundreds of thousands in the Old World, have been the means of extending commerce, and with it civilisation, amongst the most remote and unenlightened branches of the human family.

THE BEAVER OF THE ANDES.

(Suggested by a passage in Babbage's "Exposition of 1851.")

BY R. H. HORNE.

ALONG the cloud-wrap'd line
Of granite giants chain'd beside the sea,
Whose craggy shoulders ever shine,
With snow that own not sunlight's empery.—
At lengthen'd intervals,
From fissured caverns, or terrice halls,
There gushes forth a spring, descending swift
The ridges and plateaus, through chasm and rift.

The Chilian Cordilleras rear
Their fierce volcanic crowns on high,
And shoot their pinnacles within the sky—
Their points invisible from year to year;
But Nature's heart,
In scenes most savage, lofty, and apart,
Softening at times the fix'd decree,
Forgets not her maternity.

Boldly! a spring comes down!
Bright spirit of the Andes—liquid life,
To humanise the old Titanic frown.
Swiftly, with playful strife,
Yet gathering strength and substance, like a dream
Verging towards the awaking sense of home,
It hurried downwards in a stream
To join the South Pacific's foam.

But underneath, upon a broad plateau
Of the earth's loftiest solitude,
Right in the stream's advancing flow
O'er porphyry rocks, and sands, and slate,
There came to dwell a labourer with his mate—
A Beaver, who by sudden floods
Was driven an exile from his camp below.

The mason, with a measuring eye,
And measuring pace, ran to and fro—
Perceived what strength would stem the force;
Not needing to reflect,
But settling all decisively,
To interrupt the current's course;—
Foresaw the structure, and effect.

The skilful, strong, industrious pair
Their work unceasing plied;
And bank, and trench, and slanting dam,
Wrought from masonic diagram,
Soon fortified each side;
And then with wise looks, but no sound,
The labouring pair swam round and round.

Meanwhile the melted snows and mists had fed
The stream above, increasing thus its speed;
The South Pacific was its destined bed:
But sudden eddies check
Its course, and cause a wreck
Of falling crag, and stone, and tangled weed;
Beside the slanting walls,
Banks, dam, through trench and gully thralls,
The mountain current glides,
Whirls round, extends, divides,
And falls!

Down through the black basaltic rocks,
Where earthquake shocks
Had many a ruined Karnak left,
Or Memphis tomb,
Sink inwards to chaotic doom;
"Neath clear, vast, motionless skies
Of indigo in deepest dye,
The scattered silver of the current lies.
Through sandstone rifts it leaps and pours,
Breaks large way with heave and toss;
While broken rocks oft sparkle with the light
Of amethyst and topaz, golden ores,
And treasures never dimmed by human eyes.
Now o'er a mound it leaps,
Athwart the greenwood steeps,
With course descending inland and across.

From ledge to ledge,
It rolls—and foams from edge to edge,
Beside the crags that moulder in grey salt,
Along vast tracks of fossil shells,

Where the lithe puma slinks and yells,
And wild swans sail along the high blue vault,

Like ships in dreams,

While after them the condor eagle screams.

Thence, winding 'midst the glaciers, and the steep,

And sterile icy sweeps,

It runs below the "passes"—flying-bridges,

Above abyssal ridges,

That take the breath, and daze the aching sight;

Till, wandering with no aims—

No instinct tow'rd a lake, or distant sea,

Or cataract's headlong games,

It passes many a lava track,

With ironstone, and with ashes black,

And many a sandy boundary

Whereon the gorgeous cactus hangs its head in flames;

Then seeks a lengthen'd slope

On that stupendous height,

And pours itself beside green waves of wheat

Growing in fields above the skyward flight.

Descending thence, it meets the antelope,

Who, fainting with the heat,

Dips deep her anxious face

Within the fleeting silver—and its race

Seeks to delay with gently dallying hoof.

Now by deprivities,

That, like inverted skies,

Stretch far away into pale space below,

The stream has reached the shadowy mountain base—

From the Pacific ocean afar—

And through the valley loads its silvan chase;

Sweet blessings to the Indian sun-scorched brood,

It brings, and to his field perennial grace.

Seasons have pass'd; and villages have risen

Along its banks, and in its neighbourhood

Vineyards and fruit-trees, pasture, cooling wood;

And man hath laboured in the soil, and thriven.

The mountain stream a humbler labourer's brain

Turn'd from its course, high on the Andes' chain.

Through rolling Pampas joins some tributary brood,

And finds another home in the Atlantic main.

ANDERSON'S VICTORIA CAR.

Among the novelties which strike us as worthy of notice in the carriage department of the Great Exhibition, is the Victoria Car of Mr. Anderson, of Elgin, N.B., which may be used either as a family car or as a gig; and so compactly is the arrangement of the sliding parts of this carriage contrived, that no one to see it as a gig would suppose it could in a few moments be transformed into its more useful form of a family car. It is of light appearance, and said to be

of easy draught. The lamps are attached in front of the splash-board, instead of being fixed in sockets as usual, and the springs are constructed to meet the elongated form of a carriage when opened out into a family car.



GOLD EMBROIDERY.—BY LAMBERT AND CO., REGENCY-STREET.

From amongst the specimens of gold embroidery, by Lambert and Co., of Regency-street, we select one of ecclesiastical character, the workmanship of which is entitled to rank with the highest productions of its class.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ADMITTED, August 2, 1851.—
Sir,—You are no doubt conscious of the aid you have from time to time given in furthering the cause of the World's Great Industrial Show. My belief is, that Paxton's design would never have come to light but for the first public view of it which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last year, even since which time you have kept the ball in motion, and have suggested many improvements in the arrangements which you considered beneficial to the public at large. All the world is by this time aware of the continued exclusion of the British exhibitors from their own glorious display except on the same conditions as those adopted for the general public; except, indeed, in some few instances, in which the exhibitors have either put on a "bold front," or have friends at court. Now, instead of disregarding the solicitations of a large body of exhibitors, to be admitted to the Royal opening on the 1st of May, a prominent situation had been selected in the Royal Enclosure on one side of the Transept, and for the foreign exhibitors on the other side of the Transept, which should have claimed the first consideration of the Royal Commissioners. The continual agitation which is still going on among a most influential class of exhibitors would have been heard of, and I trust that even at the eleventh and a half hour the Commissioners may see fit, in order to appease the angry feelings which animate the breasts of many who have contributed to the erection of the Building, to grant a special permission to the British, and in fitting up their stands in transept, to give them a place in the Building, and in fitting up their stands for the reception of the same; and an offer of an additional class of exhibitors, who have spent their "all" in contributing to the world's great display—to redeem the mis-spent day, but which cannot be recalled by having another Royal day, in the proceedings of which the exhibitors should take the most prominent part. I know of no better day than that which will necessarily be appointed for the distribution of the prizes. If this is done by the Commissioners in a spirit concomitant with the immense exertions of the exhibitors, the result will be a grand and glorious exhibition; and if the world is at present stained may be effectually wiped out; and, if possible, future times, another, even more gigantic, exhibition should be proposed, the untiring energies of the sons of genius will be again roused to redoubled exertions in order to produce even a far more exalting spectacle than the brilliant and peaceful congregation of nations in 1851.

AN EXHIBITOR IN MANY SECTIONS, AND A SEASON-TICKET HOLDER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

8 WYD—Middlesex, on the east, is separated from Essex by the river Lea, part of its course being by Bow and Bromley, into the Thames. G.W. Liverpool—The dimensions of York Minster are 358 feet extreme length, by 242 feet width. E.H.—The almshouses for poor French Protestants and their descendants, in Bath-street, City-road, was founded in 1718. It is one of the relics of the great emigration, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; and the number of inmates is now 54. (See "London Almshouses," published in 1850.) A. Erict, Paris—The information you need will be found in the "Pouys Cyclopedie," Paris, 1830. B. Tempabar—The story of the Apostle Peter having been granted by George IV. a season ticket for the Royal Box, and then, by his son, in the main, correct; it is figured in the first edition of Cunningham's "London." N. D. Thompson, "The American Diver," accidentally hung himself on Waterloo Bridge, Jan. 11, 1851. A. Schuschnigg, Garstang—We cannot inform you. A. J. Islington—The true origin of gypsies may be traced to "the lost ten tribes of Israel." Sir Thomas Browne's "Valer Arctorum." (See Browne's Works, Willkins' edit. 1658, vol. 3, p. 272.) A. Biddleker, Reading—The oft-quoted passage, commencing "There is a tide in the affairs of men," is from Shakespeare's play of "Julius Caesar," act 4, scene 3. B. A., Durham—The quotation you refer to is—"Loveliness needs not the aid of foreign ornament, but is when unadorn'd shew'd the most." Thomson's "8 Days," Autumne, L. 211. SABINA—The line "Live by degrees, and beautifully less" (and much more) is from Dryden's "All for Love." M. D. MOUSSEAU—The term "blue-stocking" is derived from a female fontaine, stated to have originated with Mrs. Stillingfleet, who constantly wore blue stockings, and whose company was highly prized in certain female assemblies, those denominated "Blue-stocking Clubs." W. H. BURTON—The city of London is in the county of Middlesex. A. B. BROOKHAM—The Hospital for Skin Diseases is in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, corner of Earlham-street. G. C.—See the legend of O. C. St. Paul's remodelling, save a few marks, omitted in the copy of the present extract. I. A. —The name is named from its property of preserving to the smell the poorest scents. H. M. C. GEORGE—All the volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be had at £1 per copy; vol. 1, 1850, £1.50. J. B. SMITH—The author of "The Artisan" is not known. A. M. F.—Ignoramus; Napoleon; M. E.—

None of the above are suitable for publication in our columns.

C. S. R.—Illustrations of Patent inventions—We desire nothing or writing shall be on the cover, except the names of the person to whom it is sent, but a monogram is essential to print the name and address on the cover before it is forwarded by post. No paper nor envelope

is to be sent in the mail unless it is a small quantity.

H. M. G.—All the volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be had at £1 per volume.

J. C. OLDFIELD—See "Oldfield's Patent Lamp," page 18, 1851.

DEWILLY—See B. G., Nottingham; Voyager, Manchester; A. M. F.; Ignoramus; Napoleon; M. E.

M. E.—

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is to be sent in the mail unless it is a small quantity.

ZARDOZ—The price of a shilling of Edward VI. is £2 6d and upwards.

STAMFORD—W. Faulkner had sent the coin to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, for the information required.

EASTPORT, Kensington-gardens-Terrace—See Francis's "Experiments in Electricity."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIX.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851.

[GRATIS.]

THE EXHIBITION FÊTES AT PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Exhibition Fêtes given by the City of Paris to the City of London and the Royal Commissioners, the Executive Committee, the Juries, and to a whole host of celebrities, French as well as English, have passed off with a degree of splendour seldom witnessed in the festivities of modern times. Nor has the satisfaction of the guests been less complete than the splendid hospitality of their entertainers. *Fête* succeeded *fête*, each more brilliant than its predecessor; and, for the first time in the international history of the two greatest nations in the world, there has been a manifestation of hospitality on the most princely scale, and a reciprocation of good feeling and kindly offices. France and England have shaken hands, and sworn themselves brothers, and France has given the civic dignitaries of London, and the officers of the Great Exhibition, a reception, which in former times, now happily passed away, would have been reserved for some great king or conqueror, and which it would have been thought absurd and extravagant, if not positively insane, to have wasted on such peaceful, unobtrusive, useful, and matter-of-fact persons, as Lord Mayor, Aldermen, traders, manufacturers, and the employers of labour. The world has much to learn; but there can be no doubt that it is growing wiser; and that, within the last fifteen or twenty years, it has been learning its lessons of peace and true virtue with more rapidity than in any previous period of history. It has begun to perceive, that, after all, work is the duty, and ought to be the pleasure, of great nations as well as of small individuals; and that fighting with each other is not by any means the business of Christian and civilised nations.

The hospitalities of the city of Paris were planned in the most complete and comprehensive manner. Each invited guest received through the intermission of M. Sallandrouze—a gentleman whose urbanity demands all praise—a ticket entitling him to pass free from London to Paris and back again, and an admission to such of the *fêtes* as were calculated for the accommodation of so large a number of persons. The *fêtes*, according to the plan laid down, comprised—first, a grand banquet, on Saturday evening, at the Hôtel de Ville, to which a portion only of the guests could be admitted; secondly, a concert, at a later hour of the same evening, to which the whole of the English guests were invited, including the wives of all those who were known to be so fortunate as to possess them. The *fête* on Sunday included an excursion to the splendid Château of Versailles, to witness all the fountains at play, a sight of which is considered one of the grandest things that can be offered to delight either a Frenchman or a foreigner. On Monday the *fête* was a visit to the President of the Republic at St. Cloud; on Tuesday, a grand ball at the Hôtel de Ville; and, on Wednesday, a review in the Champ de Mars, with a grand entertainment at the Opera in the evening. Each of these *fêtes* was perfect in its way; but, before describing them in succession, let us detail, as nearly as we can, the journey to Paris, and the incidents of the route.

THE DEPARTURE—FRIDAY.

The Commissioners' special train was fixed for nine o'clock on Friday morning, and at that hour, in the vicinity of the London-bridge station of the South-Eastern Railway, a continuous string of private and public carriages rattled up to the doors, and were successively stopped by policemen who demanded whether the occupants were furnished with the blue-edged tickets denoting their right of entry to the privileged train. The tickets having been shown, the holders were speedily within the station. The special train stood hissing and ready to go, but the carriage doors were locked, and the whole platform was a swarm of eager, bustling people, rushing frantically about with luggage, or searching for luggage, begging and praying inexcusable parties to open the carriage doors. Among the crowd, the Cîty notabilities, of course, showed largely. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Council arrived early at the station, and got as soon as possible into their places.

At half-past nine o'clock sounded, and in a minute or two thereafter the train was under weigh. Not above half the people on the platform could possibly be taken, and the remainder were left for the next despatch. Meaning the first special glued smoothly on its way. Engine and carriages were alike new. The former was the manufacture of Mr. Crampston, and is one of the class for which it is said he has received the first prize at the Exhibition. The train consisted of thirty-two first-class carriages, and these locomotives drew to Folkestone in about two hours and a quarter.

At Hastings station the train drew up to refresh the engine. At Tunbridge the process was repeated; after which it got rapidly to the hills above Folkestone, and caught a glimpse of the sea, suddenly with ships bearing down Channel, or careering up with a pleasant drawing breeze. After a stoppage of a few moments at the station, the train was run on the incline, down which it duly slipped, the passengers finding themselves in a moment in the midst of the old town; and then the harbour, with three or four white funnelled steamers smoking in the midst, and a handful of coasters docked out, with colours, and the quays all crowded with spectators, kept in due order by boundary ropes—all these floated upon the eye. The next moment the occupants of the train were elbowing their way to the *Princess Helena*. There was no cheering or demonstration. In a few moments the decks and cabins of the steamer were invaded by upwards of 600 ladies and gentlemen. Meantime the luggage was being slidden—and such a pile! The sojourners for a week at Paris could not have been more amply provided if they had intended going round the world. The shower of carpet-bags, portmanteaus—ay, and huge boxes—appeared to be all but eternal; and the gallant captain was stamping indignantly on the paddle-box before the last precious receptacle for coats and ball-dresses had been tumbled down the fore-hold. That happy moment, however, at length arrived. Round went the paddles, and clearing the jetty, the steamer began to rise and fall on a tumbling irregular swell, which gradually increased, producing what sailors call a "lumpy" sea, as the boat drew out from under the protection of Dungeness.

Whilst the events we have described as to the first train were going on, the scene at the London-bridge station, with the visitors left behind, was most animated. There was the ordinary daily express train to Paris ready to start; but the bearers of the favoured passes could not comprehend why they should be separated from the Lord Mayor's train. After considerable confusion, everybody was provided with a place; but the second train did not reach Folkestone before half-past twelve. The *Lord Warden* steamer was speedily crowded, and then the anxious question arose amongst the passengers, whether they should be in time for the Boulogne special train.

ARRIVAL AT BOULOGNE.

The passage was somewhat rough, and uncomfortable to the fairer

portion of the travellers, as well as to the great bulk of the male visitors. But seasickness was soon forgotten, and all traces of it vanished when the long pier of Boulogne, crowded with spectators and decorated with flags, burst upon the longing eyes of the travellers.

Every exertion had been made by the authorities of Boulogne to render the reception worthy of the guests of the municipality of Paris. The quay was decorated with flags and garlands, mixed with escutcheons bearing appropriate mottoes. The whole population of the town had assembled, and every window which commanded a view of the landing-place was filled with ladies. At two o'clock the appearance of the steamer in sight of the port was announced to the expectant crowd by a signal gun from the vessel, which was answered by one at the pier-head, and in a short time after she ran alongside the jetty. M. Fontaine, the Mayor, M. Sorbier, the Sub-Prefect, M. Calley de Saint-Paul, one of the directors of the Boulogne Railway, with the different authorities of the port, were present to receive the visitors. The Lord Mayor, Sir John Musgrave, was the first who landed, and was followed by a number of the notabilities of the City, members of the Corporation, and others, and their first step on the soil of France was hailed with a hearty cheer by the assembled crowd, and with loud cries of "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive le Lord Maire!" Immediately on his reaching the pier, the Lord Mayor advanced towards the Mayor of Boulogne, who shook him heartily by the hand, and said, "Although your visit to this place has not been officially announced to me, I could not allow you to pass through the town without offering a welcome to the first magistrate of the first commercial city in the world, and telling him, in the name of my fellow-citizens, that we are grateful to him for having selected our part as his place of landing, thus pointing it out to the world as the connecting link between England and France." The Lord Mayor briefly, but courteously, thanked the Mayor for the reception he had given him, and then, amidst renewed acclamations of the people, proceeded to the carriage which had been prepared for him, the remainder of the party taking their seats in carriages and omnibuses which had been provided by the railway company. The whole party then proceeded to the railway terminus, where a *déjeuner* had been prepared in a *salle* fitted up with great taste for the occasion. M. de Saint-Paul had the honour of the table. Numerous casts were drunk with great enthusiasm. The Lord Mayor gave "Unity, peace and concord between the two countries." The Sub-Prefect proposed "Union Major," our guests, like us, preserve the remembrance of this visit." Mr. McGregor, one of the directors of the Dover Railway, proposed the health of M. de Saint-Paul, and expressed the thanks of the company for his courtesy. The Mayor of Boulogne gave a toast in welcome of the visitors; adding, that, although the reception they might meet in Paris would be more brilliant, it could not be more cordial.

Amongst the company present at this banquet were M. Sallandrouze de Lamormaix, M. Charles Dupin, Lord Wharncliffe, Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, the Recorder of London, Lord Albemarle, &c. At about four o'clock, the first special train with the City authorities of London departed, leaving the passengers by the *Lord Warden* in possession of the remains of the banquet. The train, in less than two hours, arrived at

AMIENS.

Here the demonstrations of welcome on the part of the population were most marked and enthusiastic. The public walks were filled with spectators. The station was gaily decorated with flags, festoons, and flowers. All the civil and military authorities of the town were assembled in full dress. The National Guards, as well as the troops of the line, were under arms. A long table had been prepared in the middle of the station, covered with pastry, and filled with wine. This refreshment scarcely can be called a luncheon, it is entitled a *gouter*. M. Debely, Adjoint, made a neat address, welcoming the guests from hospitable England; and the Lord Mayor briefly expressed his acknowledgements, proposing the cordial union between the two countries. When the band at the extremity of the table struck up the National Anthem, the enthusiasm of the French, particularly of the military, was singularly fervent. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the soldiers joined in the *vivats* of the officers; and it was some minutes before calm was restored, to enable the Lord Mayor to walk to the carriage through the excited populace. The first train reached the station of the Chemin du Nord at nine o'clock; the entire distance, exclusive of stoppages, having been accomplished in less than four hours.

ARRIVAL AT PARIS.

The Lord Mayor was received by M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, and was immediately conducted, with his suite, to the carriages of ceremonial provided by the city of Paris. The square at the extremity of the Rue Lafayette was filled with a dense mass of people, who loudly cheered the *cortege*. In the first train was a Chinese Mandarin, with his interpreter. Our Engraving, it will be perceived, contains the portrait of this visitor, whose presence in Paris has created such a sensation, and given rise to so many *piquant* articles in the *Chambers* and other journals. Before the second train reached the Parisian terminus it was eleven o'clock. Happy were those who had taken the precaution to look after their own luggage, as travellers ought; and happy, also, were those who had managed to secure beds beforehand, by letter or by the intercession of friends and correspondents. Many a notability of London was bagageladen and housed in Paris on Friday night. The baggage was left behind at Boulogne, and almost every bed in every hotel was bespoke. Aldermen and Sheriffs, as we have heard, walked the streets, for want of accommodation; and still the trains kept pouring in visitors—not invited, but anxious to see the sights. The presence of these crowds tended to increase the difficulty of procuring beds; but, with some trouble and management, and occasionally an extra charge for house-room, the party, large as it was, managed to find house and home in one quarter of Paris or the other, and by midday on Saturday every one was accommodated. But as to the luggage, despite of the electric despatch, a hourly sent from the station to Amiens, and then expressed to Boulogne, it was Sunday before the bulk of the luggage had arrived. In order to be present at Saturday's Banquet and Concert, considerable purchases of clothes and linen had to be made. Nothing could be worse than the arrangements at the Boulogne Custom-house for the transport of the luggage to Paris; and it is a pity, as so much inconvenience was experienced, a portion of the passengers had not been sent on through Calais, so as to divide the pressure.

THE BANQUET AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE ON

SATURDAY.

The banquet at the Hôtel de Ville commenced the series of festivities. No capital, perhaps, in Europe can boast of a civic building so well calculated at the Hôtel de Ville to receive distinguished guests with fitting magnificence; and the consciousness of possessing a building so unrivaled for festive purposes appears to constantly stimulate the corporate body of Paris to spare no expense or exertion to render each of its *fêtes* worthy of the admiration which the preceding one had excited.

The banquet was prepared in the noble gallery called the Salle des Fêtes, and nothing could be more gorgeous and dazzling than the *couvert* which it presented. Two immense parallel tables ran down the full length of the room, the whole resplendent with plate, flowers, fruits, and ornaments. Three ranges of immense lustres of cut glass, with branches of the richest gilding, and remarkable for the beauty of their

chiseling, hung down the blaze of nearly 3000 wax lights on the fairy scene below. Banners of all nations were suspended to the ceiling. About midway down the hall stood a pedestal, on which was placed a bust of the President of the Republic; and opposite to it another smaller room was also set out with tables, ornamented similarly to those in the Salles des Fêtes.

The hour originally fixed for dinner was half-past six; but, in consequence of M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, being detained at the city of Paris, the guests did not take their places until nearly a quarter-past seven. The Prefect was seated in the centre of the room, in front of the bust of the President, and on his right hand Monsignor Grimaldi, the Pope's Nuncio, and Lord Normandy, the British Ambassador. Opposite the Prefect was seated M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, having on his right Lord Granville, Vice-President of the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition, and on his left M. Barroche, Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the parallel table, exactly opposite the Prefect, was seated Sir W. Musgrave, Lord Mayor of London, having near him M. Lanquinet, President of the Municipal Council, and M. Carrier, the Prefect of Police. At about the same part of the *salle* were seated Lords Holland, Wharncliffe, Albemarle, and Evington; Sir T. Baring, Mr. C. Barry, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. W. Cubitt, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Edgar Bowring, Mr. C. W. Dilke, Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. Francis Bennoch, John Bright, Esq., M.P., &c.; also, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Provost of Glasgow; the Mayors of Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds; Mr. Paxton, the originator of the Crystal Palace, and Mr. Fox, who carried the idea into execution in so short a time: in the same neighbourhood were also the members of the French Committee at London, M.M. Sallandrouze, C. Dupin, De Lesseps, Héritier de Thury, A. Segur, Hervé de Kergorlay, &c. At the tables near were seated MM. Léon Faucher, Fouqué, Chasseloup-Laubat, and other Ministers; the Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and a number of the members of the Assembly; General Leito, MM. Bazo and De Panat, the questors; M. Portails, President of the Court of Cassation; M. de Royer, Procureur-Général; M. Vivien, Vice-President of the Council of State; the diplomatic corps; the Archbishop of Paris; Marshal Exelmans, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; Generals Magenan, Carrelet, Levaillant, Guillaubet, Rollin, Courtry, Dulac, &c.; the members of the Municipal Council; the Presidents of the Chamber and Tribunal of Commerce; the members of the Prefecture of Police; the Mayors of several manufacturing towns of France, such as Lyons, Eheiha, St. Quentin, Nantes, Lille, Rouen, Marseilles, Valenciennes, &c.; MM. Villemain, Mignet, Walckenaer, &c. The President of the Republic was not present, the whole proceedings being considered of a *private* character between the two corporations.

The banquet was served with perfect regularity. Not less than 300 attendants were on duty. Behind the Lord Mayor stood three of his servants in livery nearly covered with gold lace, and seemed to attract great attention. His Lordship and M. Berger were habited en *bouffons*. During the repast, an orchestra placed in a gallery above played various pieces; amongst which might be distinguished the overture to "William Tell," parts of the "Muette," and selections from the "Armide" of Gluck. The dinner, which was provided by M. Cheval, the Soyer of Paris, seemed to give great satisfaction to all.

DINER DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE A SERVIR LE 2 AOUT, 1851.

MENU GENERAL.

46 POTAGES.

Potages printaniers | Potages à la reine

30 RÉLEVES.

14 Turbot à la Hollandaise | 6 de 2 chapons à la Godard

6 Rosbifs à la royale | 3 Salicis de mouton Anglais

2 Quarters de veau, sauce poivre et gelée de groseilles.

18 GROSSES PIÈCES DE PÂTISSERIE.

9 Pièces montées les feuilles | 9 Pièces montées en biscuits et autres

taçunes variées de l'exposition. sortes représentant des sujets variés.

Flancs. 20 GROSSES PIÈCES. Contre-flancs.

5 Gros saumons, sauce verte et sauce mayonnaise.

6 Gros bûcheons de coquilles humides enroulées de crevettes et grosses écrevisses.

vis-à-vis de l'exposition.

10 Filets foies gras en croûte | avec asperges.

3 Jambons de Westphalie | 3 Gâteaux à la gelée.

3 Galettes à la gelée | avec entremets.

14 Entrées filets volaillees en suprêmes | 14 Turbans filets de soles

10 Entrées caisses de foies à l'indien | 14 Krémouys à la lorraine

9 Petits bœufs à la purée de girolles | 9 Bastillons de jeunes poulets au salade.

9 Chaudfroids perdreux rouges | 9 Gâteaux de Munich

14 Entrées cotolettes jambon sanguin à la Villeroy | 14 HORS D'OEUVRE ASSORTIS.

48 de melons, 48 de figues, 48 de variétés, olive, anchos, pickles, thon, beurre, &c.

9 Fromages glacés, 39 bûches punch glacé à la Romaine, 9 fromages glacés.

9 Surtouts garnis de 18 corbeilles de fruits, 18 ananas, 18 corbeilles de fleurs.

92 Petites corbeilles de fruits—grosses raisins blanc et noir, pêches, brugnons, abricots, prunes, poires, pommes.

60 Girandoles de bonbons assortis. | 60 Tambours petits fours variés.

900 tasses de café.

100 tasses de thé.

122 bout d'eau de vie—très fine.

Fûtilles tiennaises. | 140 pains à dessert. Croquets à fromages.

VINS.

Madeira, Clos Vougeot, Romanée, Chambertin, Château Lafitte, CHAMPAGNE.

Bourgogne | Château Margaux, Château Latour, M. Mart. I, De Montebello.

Roussillon, Malaga, Paccorut.

When at length the dessert was arrived at, the Prefect of the Seine proposed the health of the President of the Republic. When due honour had been paid to it he again rose, and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, I propose a toast to the noble guests of the city of Paris—to the Commissioners charged by the Queen of England to organise the Universal Exhibition—to l'Prince Albert, its illustrious President—the Executive Committee—and to the International Jury, whose skilful labours have given so much brilliancy to that imposing soiree. (Applause.) Honour to the frankish thought which has collected in the same palace the marvels of human intelligence! In such an Industrial Congress—the true Congress of Peace—nations, in mingling together, forget their ancient enmities, and, in presence of the masterpieces of all, refuse, for the future, to form but one single and immense family. The City of Paris will inscribe with pride the date of August 3, 1851, on the page of its municipal annals. It is for a memorable day, of which its magistracy will always preserve a precious reminiscence. (Renewed applause.) Thanks, then, to our guests for having been pleased to take their seats at the banquet, so cordially offered: the Hôtel de Ville is proud to receive them under its roof. I drink to our guests; I drink to the illustrious representatives of the industrial genius of all nations, to

the Royal Commission of London, and to the International Jury. (Great cheering.)

When the applause had terminated, Lord Granville rose, and delivered in admirable French, though with a slight English accent, the following reply.—

Monsieur le Préfet and Gentlemen.—Permit me, in very indifferent French, but with heartfelt sincerity, to thank you, in the name of Prince Albert and of the Royal Commissioners, for the honour which you have just done them. As to me, gentlemen, the impressions of my youthful days, the bonds which I have since contracted, the remembrance which you have been pleased to preserve of him whose name I bear—(Loud applause)—and who devoted so many years in cementing the union between England and your lovely France, which he had learned to respect and to love as a second country of his own—(Renewed applause)—all these, gentlemen, causes me to feel at the same time exultation and embarrassment at having the honour, so little merited by me, of being the organ of the Commissioners before this brilliant assemblage, at a *fête*, of which the magnificence is only equalled by the cordiality of your reception. (Loud approbation.) The desire had caused itself to be felt in England to attempt there one of those grand National Exhibitions which had so well succeeded in France, and which had been marked by such useful results. Prince Albert had thought that this *fête* could be enlarged and its advantages extended, if, at a moment when all countries were drawn closer together by the progress of science and by the spread of education, they were invited to exhibit together their products, so varied in character. It appeared to him that such an exhibition would serve to mark the progress of civilisation in its present state; and that, whilst it taught us to render thanks to the Creator of all things for the benefits with which he had loaded us, it would also prove to us how much the common happiness could be increased by the union not merely of individuals, but of nations. I am specially charged by Prince Albert, as well as by my colleagues in the Commission, to thank Prince Louis Napoleon and his Government for their most ready co-operation, for the sagacious and enlightened measures which they adopted for the purpose of dissipating the prejudices which might still arise, and for the efforts which they made of the persons who had aided in the execution of the plan with so much skill and conciliation. (Cheers.) We never entertained the pretension of getting up an English Exhibition of the industry of the world; but we considered it was an immense honour to be able to offer to other nations the means of displaying their own exhibitions as integral parts of that great *fête*. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, we have also to thank the French exhibitors for the splendour and elegance which they have imparted to the exhibition by their products. They have more than confirmed their ancient reputation for the invention and good taste which prevail in the execution of their manufactured goods. I trust that the sacrifice of time and money, which they have made, will not be altogether lost to them, even in a commercial point of view. I hope, also, that they will not feel any jealousy, if we, on our side, profit in some degree by the lessons which they have given us. (Long-continued applause.)

Our thanks are due above all to those men, so distinguished in sciences, arts, and manufactures, whom France sent over to us as members of the jury. Our organisation, as a voluntary association, caused us to lay down rules which were contrary to their old experience as French jurymen. They did not, however, cease for a moment to fulfil their laborious duties. No opinion was rejected—every thing was freely and fairly discussed and voted; and it was frequently the French members of the jury who pointed out the merits of the exhibitions of other nations. At the termination of a labour of seven or eight hours a day, for the space of two months, they separated from their colleagues in the most perfect harmony, and left in England sentiments of respect and kindly feeling. (Prolonged applause.)

Permit me, gentlemen, to say a word to you of the visitors whom France sent over to us to examine the exhibition. Amongst them, there were some of the most illustrious of your statesmen, of your men of letters, of your military men; there were representatives of those names, which, since the middle ages, have added lustre to the history of France and of Europe; there were also some of the burgher class, which has so much advanced the prosperity of your nation; and there was a portion of your workmen, so remarkable for their intelligence; and even some of your peasants, so laborious in their habits. All, gentlemen, in different degrees, have exhibited that intelligent curiosity, that supple and lively character, that good humour and courtesy, which so markedly distinguish the inhabitants of France. (Loud applause.)

For a great length of time the distinguished men of the two countries had known how to appreciate reciprocally the merits of their neighbours on the other side of the Channel; but, as to the English people, during long ages, it was able to know nothing of the French, except their bravery and military genius. At the end of six-and-thirty years of peace, the exhibition has furnished an opportunity to every class of my countrymen to examine close at hand the moral and intellectual qualities which render Frenchmen so distinguished in the arts of peace. (Prolonged applause.) An enormous, an unexampled step has been effected this year in the destruction of national prejudices and antipathies. (Re-newed applause.)

I ought to apologise to you, gentlemen, for so long trespassing on your patience. ("No," and applause.) I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind attention which you have accorded me, and I ask your permission to drink in a glass of this wine—one of the products, so delicious, of your country (Laughter and applause)—to the political, social, and commercial prosperity of the city of Paris. (Great cheering.)

The loudest applause not only followed the delivery of this reply, but continued for several minutes after. When silence was re-established, M. Langonet, the President of the Municipal Council of Paris, rose and said:—

Gentlemen.—I ought, perhaps, to leave you under the charms of the eloquent words which you have just heard; but they will pardon me for yielding to the sentiment of gratitude with which they inspire me, and for coming forward in the name of the municipal corporation of Paris, to thank Lord Granville for having added to the *fête* of this *fête* by a speech which explains so perfectly its object. But the honour of finding myself seated by the side of the Lord Mayor of London imposes on me a duty which I will attempt to fulfil. The presence of the Lord Mayor of London at the Hôtel de Ville de Paris, is not only a fact without example, but is an event which will serve as an epoch in future times, since it will efface the last remaining traces of those prejudices which have so long maintained between two nations fully capable of respecting each other. (Cheers.) Two capitals, which are united together by the stores of intelligence which they contain, will henceforward continue their march at the head of civilisation with so much the more rapidity and success, that they will be the more firmly united. It is to contribute to that union, that I come, in the name of the city of Paris, to propose to you a toast to the Lord Mayor and City of London. To the Lord Mayor, that municipal magistrate, so worthy, so reverend, so powerful to do good! To the City of London! To the rich and immense capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain! To the great and noble rival of Paris, honour and gratitude! Honour—for it has the first realised the grand idea of the exhibition of the products of universal industry! For it has thus procured the triumph of the sentiment of a noble and enlarged emulation over that of egotism! Honour and gratitude; for it has shown itself grand and generous in establishing a splendid arena for that patriotic struggle, and in offering the most glorious hospitality to the sages of industrial science, who are called on to bestow crowns of honour on the most deserving. We entertain the most profound conviction, that the city of Paris, in every part, so honourably situated in the industrial world, applauds without the slightest reserve this *fête* offered in its name, in its Municipal Palace, to the honourable members of this great Jury, and to the most notable representatives of the Industry of all Nations. It felicitates itself on having invited to the festive meeting the Mayors of the principal manufacturing towns of France and England, in the presence of our great French dignitaries of the diplomatic body, and of the high personages of England, who have most contributed to realise that grand work, the exhibition. The city of Paris is above all happy at the presence of the Lord Mayor of London at this solemnity, of which it will always remain an ineradicable remembrance. To the city of London and its Municipal Corporation! (Loud applause.)

The Lord Mayor of London made the following reply:—

Monsieur le Préfet of the Seine, and my Lords and Gentlemen.—I regret very much that I am not able to address you in your own language, because I feel how imperfectly I shall be able to respond to the observations which have been made by the hon. gentleman who has just addressed you. But, after the very eloquent and impressive address of my Lord Granville, on the subject of this international exhibition, it is quite unnecessary for me to advert further to that subject. I cannot feel otherwise than deeply sensible of the honour of being present at this grand *fête*, and I cannot but feel a great gratification that it should have remained for the chief magistrate of the city of London, in the

year 1851, for the first time in the history of France and in the history of England, to pay a visit to the *fête* of the Seine. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I may venture to say to you, on behalf of the municipal authorities of the city of London, that they have always felt an anxious desire to co-operate with all those who have manifested a deep interest in this exhibition, because they saw that the result was likely to produce not only in this country, but in all the countries of Europe, concord, unity and concord. (Applause.) It is with these feelings that I can affirm, with the concurrence not only of the citizens of London, but of all the English people, that I cordially rejoice at this very interesting event—(Cheers)—and at the opportunity which has been afforded them of giving their assistance in carrying out that great work. And although I am speaking in the interests of my own brethren and colleagues, I am not unmindful that I am also heard by other members of municipal authorities, and by the commissioners and representatives of other countries in Europe, who, I am sure, concur with me in these opinions. (Near here I terminate these observations, by thanking you, in behalf of the City of London, for the honour which in my person has been conferred on them; and I conclude by proposing as a toast, "The Prefect of the Seine, and prosperity to the city of Paris." (Loud applause.)

Just as the cheering was about to die definitively away, Mr. Francis Bennoch, a member of the Common Council of London, gave the word to drink the toast with three times three, in the English fashion, which was effected to the great amusement of the French portion of the company. Some of the guests then proceeded to the apartments of the Prefect to take coffee, whilst others went to witness the representation of the "Médecin malgré lui" of Molé, played by the actors of the Comédie Française. A temporary theatre had been erected in the ancient Salle du Trône; and by the time the banquet had terminated the bencives were completely occupied by elegantly dressed ladies, not less than 4000 invitations having been issued for the *sorcière*. The arrival of the vast number of carriages required for so great an assemblage was effected without the slightest disorder; for, as the Salle St. Jean had served as the entrance for the dinner-guests, so the small hall at the south-western corner was set apart for the reception of those having an invitation for the evening. At last the piece commenced, and Mlle. Augustine Brohan, Mdlle. Denain, and Monroe Delauvay, and Got, excited great laughter; and more, perhaps, amongst the English portion of the audience than the rest.

It is unnecessary to state that the magnificent room composing what is called the *Préfet's* apartment were thrown open to the guests;

and that ices, *sorcières*, and other refreshments were distributed, as usual, in abundance during the evening. We should, however, regret not to mention that the Court of Louis XIV was boarded over and transformed into a sort of open conservatory, a fountain, ornamented with shrubs and flowers, being substituted for the statue which usually stands in the centre. The effect of this transformation was charming.

THE CONCERT ON SATURDAY EVENING.

A musical mission to the French capital would be, at any time, eminently suggestive and replete with interest; but, connected as the present inquiry has been with the exhibition *fêtes* of the city of Paris, no little amount of curiosity existed amongst amateurs, to learn in what manner the hospitable hosts would seek to amuse their London visitors with melodious strains. The duties of your musical correspondent are confined within narrow limits, and he leaves to your special commissioners the task of describing the rush and confusion at the London bridge station on Friday, the embarkation in the three steamers at Folkestone, the landing at Boulogne, the railroad banquet at the station, the departure of the Lord Mayor's special train for Paris, the *gouter* or light luncheon provided at Amiens, the arrival at the terminus of the *Chemin du Nord*, having completed the transit in four hours from Boulogne to Paris, the hunt for the luggage, and the *buvacue* of forel daines and dismal travellers on the rails, amidst piles of packages, whilst waiting for every fresh train to come up, the despair of the majority at two in the morning of having to go to their respective quarters without a *sac de nuit*, much less a trunk, the dreadful scenes during the whole of Saturday at the station whilst electric dispatches were in vain forwarded to the Boulogne authorities to send up the missing baggage; all these, and divers other eventful scenes, will have filled the columns of the journals, but it is not within my department, albeit a personal sufferer, to dilate on the manifold contrarieties of this civic campaign to the Gallic territory. Still, I might be able to furnish a few notes about the missing hat of the Lord Mayor, and about his horror at being deprived of his civic crown. I might say something touching the enormous difficulties of our city dignitaries in providing themselves with ready-made suits of clothes, to appear at the banquet at the Hôtel de Ville, there not being any tailor who could fit Alderman Wix (Louis Blane being in London), and no Parisian Moës and Co. could accommodate Alderman Humphrey (Cansidore being also in exile). Doubtless, the fate of the citizen of Canwick, who was hoaxed into a masquerade dress, under the pretext that he ought to appear at the banquet in a full court suit of the time of Louis XVIII, will have been made known. However, it is time to be at the concert, given after Saturday's banquet at the Hôtel de Ville, and my narrative of things musical begins as late as eleven o'clock; for tables had not been cleared and the orchestra got ready before that hour.

The musical readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are doubtless aware, that the present month is the dullest in the year for Parisian amusements. The season here is from October to the end of May, and from June to the autumn the great singers are away on leave of absence. Viardot and Alboni, of the "Opéra de la Nation," are at the two London opera-houses; M. Roger is in Germany; the "Théâtre des Italiens" is shut; the "Conservatoire" concerts have long ended; the grand musical performances of the "Philharmonic Society," under the direction of the gifted Berlioz, the public and the private entertainments of the roving speculators—all are over. Little was there left to be done, except the resources of the military bands; but the spirit of the managers of the *fête*, nothing daunted by the inopportune period, prompted the happy notion of reutilising the famed Conservatoire concerts, in order to afford English amateurs a notion of French orchestral execution and of choral singing. We have had, therefore, only that it was considerably lengthened, the monster bands of London, no doubt, having been quoted as evidence of our voracious musical appetites. But the fates were untoward. After a banquet of gigantic proportions, appropriately followed by the "Médecin malgré lui" of Molé, played by the company of the Théâtre Français, to expect that a concert commencing after eleven o'clock, and ending at half past one in the morning, could be sat out, would, indeed, have been unreasonable. The conductor was evidently vexed at the lateness of the hour of beginning, but his forces seemed resolved that there should be a good notion entertained of their capabilities, for the opening chorus from Rossini's "Siege of Corinthus" (a work well worthy of being produced in London) was spiritedly sung. As at the Conservatoire, the lady choristers were dressed in white, and the gentlemen in black, some of the principals of the Grand Opera joining in the choruses. The "Oberon" overture was vigorously attacked, and created quite a sensation; there is more delicacy in the uncurrent of instrumentation than at our Philharmonic concerts; but I prefer Cost's energetic taking of the last movement to Girard's cold, mechanical beat. After the old-fashioned and dreamy chorus from Rameau's "Castor and Pollux"—not very smoothly done, by the way, the defective intonation being remarked—we had a slashing reading of Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" overture; the witty passages for the wood band, the brilliant phrases for the strings, the military rolls of the side-drums, the pomp of the brass, all the *flutes*, *tires*, and ideally of this admirable conception, were wonderfully developed. After a portion of Beethoven's "Rungs of Athens," the first part terminated, and there was an immense retreat of visitors. The second act began with Handel's chorus from "Judas Macabaeus," "See the conquering hero comes" ("Chantez, chantons victoire"). To whom this psalm was addressed, became a subject of much discussion. Some pretended that it was to the Lord Mayor; others argued that it must have been to Mr. Bright; some thought that it was to Mr. Paxton; then it was ascribed to Mr. Fox as the man of iron, if not the Iron Duke; again, Mr. Alderman Salomon was quoted, only he has not yet been admitted in the House of Commons. A French *finalist* maintained that the hero must be Sir John Rennie, on account of London Bridge, but I am satisfied that the "Conquering Hero" meant was Mr. Wyke, who has raised the "Globe," and who was present wearing his order of the Legion of Honour, given him by Louis Philippe. After Handel's chorus was the

treat of the night, Beethoven's Septet, Op. 20 in D flat major. This great work, the *ne plus ultra* of chamber compositions, was originally written for violin, alto (viola), horn, clarionet, bassoon, violoncello, and contra-basso. Hummel arranged it for the piano, flute, and violoncello; Czerny has arranged the Septet as a pianoforte duet for four hands; Liszt, more hardy still, has reduced its proportions to a pianoforte solo, and as he plays it, the instruments of the original score are scarcely missed. We have even heard of this Septet being adapted for two guitars; but of all the arrangements known of this Septet, nothing can be more wondrously exciting than its interpretation by the Conservatoire band. All the violins, all the tenors, all the violoncellos, all the contrabassos play, whilst the parts for the clarionets, horns, and bassoons are doubled. The effect is electrical; happy were the amateurs who remained to hear this prodigious execution—to listen to the heart-captivating strain of the slow movements, to be moved and excited by the soul-stirring passages of the *theme varié* with its brilliant variations. It was the late Habeneck, so many years the conductor of the Conservatoire concerts, of which he was the founder, who first trained the players for this matchless specimen of instrumental imagery; and the traditions of his fiery style have not yet been lost. The wild savage chorus of "Scyths," from Glück's "Iphigénie" followed; then came the final movement of Beethoven's Symphony in A; and the concert was finished with the chorus, "The heavens are telling," from Haydn's "Creation." Thus, as is usual with the Conservatoire concerts, there was no solo singing; the only departure from their custom being, that there was no solo instrumentalist, and no complete symphony. It is much to be regretted that the hour of beginning was so late, and that, during the execution, refreshments were distributed—distracting the attention of the amateurs; but an authority told me, that it was in accordance with English customs to interrupt the music, so we must be content with the intended politeness, if we cannot subscribe to the historical accuracy of the givers of the *fête*.

THE TRIP TO VERSAILLES ON SUNDAY.

The Sunday's visit to Versailles was not without its vicissitudes. The lion of the *fête*, the Lord Mayor, arrived so late, that even the frigid Chinaman, who had been as much staved at as the Lord Mayor, was out of patience, and gave himself an extra fanning. The curious in natural history are aware that the Arabs in the desert watch with intense anxiety the descent of birds, because where they fall there is a chance of water. The experienced travellers who were with the Mayor at Versailles followed him through all the mazes of the grounds, admiring, like his Lordship, the playing of the hidden military bands, as well as of the fountains, in the fond expectation that where a Mayor would stop, there would food for the inward man be found. But, alas for all human hopes, the Mayor was an unlucky bird for the London Arabs; there was no *buffet*—no refreshment room—not even the ghost of an *Amiens goûter*, in the way of cakes and champagne. The Mayor, after he had done with the troubled waters, disappeared by a military manoeuvre of a flank march, and a gate of iron shut out the aspirants for a *feast*, leaving only the resources of a small *cabinet*, with stale sponge cakes, wifly washly table beer, or red ink *ordinaire*. The retreat of the citizens by the left and right banks of the Seine railroad was disastrous, and the nearest houses to the station were besieged for dinner, the knowing pioneers, however, seeking for the lively and hospitable *chaumières*, where a good *cuisine* can be found.

THE PRESIDENT'S FÊTE AT ST. CLOUD ON MONDAY.

Monday's music at St. Cloud was very delightful—invisible bands of music being heard amongst the trees, and their charming playings, combined with the murmuring of the water, and the presence of a serene sunny sky, with the feeling of a balmy atmosphere, formed a most delicious ensemble. When one of the bands was executing the music of Boieldieu's "Dame Blanche," in which the touching melody of "Robin Adair" is introduced, associations of bygone days were evidently presenting themselves to the devoted Royalist, to the staunch Imperialist, and to the steadfast Orleanist. The locality to each adherent of a fallen banner was replete with reminiscences. As we saw the Pope's Internuncio walking in the grounds, and looked upon the Archbishop of Paris and divers Bishops promenading with their attendant priests—as we gazed upon the myriads of stars, orders, crosses, ribbons, and decorations that were exhibited, as we regarded the line of Cuirassiers in the gilded saloons of ceremonial—doubts were raised in the mind, if we were enjoying ourselves under the Republic; and this reflection brings me to mention a very remarkable fact. From Boulogne, on Friday, to the hour I write, I have never heard the "Marseillaise," nor even a whistle from a *gamme* of the "Chant des Girondins." But I heard our National Anthem, at Boulogne, cheered tremendously. I was struck with amazement at the enthusiasm with which it was received at Amiens by the National Guards, the officers of the line, and by the population; and, at St. Cloud, yesterday, the sensation of "God save the Queen" was no less marked on the part of the French auditory. Has this demonstration, then, been simply an act of politeness towards us, or was there something of a deeper emotion in the Gallic heart, at the display of enthusiasm for our monarchical air? Having nothing to do with politics, I shall not attempt to reply to the *qui* question—I state the fact, your readers may draw their own conclusions.

The *fête* began at three o'clock, and terminated at dusk. At five o'clock the Lord Mayor was received in the gardens by the President of the Republic. The Prince had promenaded through the grounds with the Marchioness of Normandy on his arm, and a long suite, the entire afternoon, doing the honours of the Palace with much grace and affability. The invitations had been liberally extended to all the chief civil and military authorities as well as to the foreign visitors. The banquet in the Orangery was attended with great confusion, owing to the rush of subaltern officers, who seemed little disposed to imitate the polite bearing of the host towards strangers.

THE GRAND OPERA ON MONDAY NIGHT.

I was present at the 103rd representation of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" on Monday night, at the Grand Opera. Again hearing this magnificent work, caused me to regret that the curtain-lifts in the Royal Italian Opera have been so injudicious and remorselessly done. I allude particularly to the end of the first act, and to the cuts in the *trio* in the tenth scene, a piece which creates here always an immense effect. We are also a long way behind in our dance arrangements in this opera. If only to see the skating scene here, Paris is worthy of a visit; so exquisite are the groupings, so perfect the ensemble. On the other hand, we beat the French execution in orchestral and choral points, with the exception of artistic delicacy and quality, in which French artists cannot be rivaled. Of the new tenor, Chapuis, in "Jean de Leyden," nothing can be favourably written. Mdlle. Masson's "Fide" is a sorry substitute for Viardot; but if the representatives of the three Anatapists in London could witness the three acts here, a very different effect might be drawn from these ill-used parts at Covent Garden. Mdlle. Ugdale has returned to the Opéra Comique—a theatre she ought never to leave. The third lyric theatre is in active progress and will be opened in September. The hopes of the Grand Opera are on Scibe and Halévy's "Wandering Jew," for which the decorations are preparing. As regards Gounod, the commission he has received to write a five-act opera, will suffice to show that he has made a real artistic impression, if not a financial one, by his "Sapho." Great exertions are making to urge Meyerbeer to hasten his "Africaine," but the Berlin composer will take his time, as he did with the "Huguenots" and "Prophète," only he must recollect that he has not the same time before him at his age, if he means to give his own traditions for the execution of his new work.

FÊTE ON TUESDAY AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

One of the most delightful of the entertainments given in Paris was the *fête champêtre* (as it may be termed) held at the British Embassy, in the Rue St. Honoré, on Tuesday afternoon. The invitations amounted to many hundreds—state that the Ambassador of England and the Marchioness of Normandy would be "at home" that day, from three to six o'clock. Scarcely had the former hour struck when several of the *invités* presided themselves; and the arrivals thence until six o'clock were incessant. On arriving in the elegant salons of the Embassy, the guests were received by his Excellency, by whom they were in due form presented to the Marchioness of Normandy. By a quarter to four o'clock the receptions were so numerous, that the visitors, led by the noble hosts, repaired to the beautifully ornamented lawn of the edifice, at one extremity of which was located an excellent military band. By

a quarter past four o'clock, the lawn and alleys were crowded with the élite of Parisian society, in addition to the foreigners of note for the moment in the French capital. Nothing could be more charming and brilliant than the toilettes of the ladies, and many of the guests wore their orders and decorations.

Several *buffets* were laid out in the interior of the building, accessible from the gardens through parterres of flowers. These *buffets* were served in profusion with all the delicacies of the season, and with the finest and most rare products of the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German vineyards. At six o'clock the company commenced a reluctant retreat.

Amongst the distinguished visitors filling the Embassy and the gardens were the President of the Republic, his aunt, the Princess Stéphanie, Prince Paul of Württemberg, Prince Poniatowski, Prince Murat, Prince Lievenstein, Monsieur Gjiraldi (Nuncio of His Holiness the Pope), several of the French Ministers, including M. and Mme. Léon Faucher, the Prefect of the Seine (M. Berger), the Governor of the Bank of France (Count d'Argout), the Marquis of Ilford, Earl Granville, Lady Augusta Hallyburton, Lord Frederick Hallyburton, the Misses Kennedy, Erskine, Lord Ebrington, Lord Albermarle, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Hon. James Stuart Wortley and Lady, Lord and Lady Gray of Gray, Lord Dunkillen, the Hon. E. Phillips, the Hon. Spencer Cowper, the Hon. Lady Dering and Miss Hamilton, General Sir John Burgoyne, Captain Strooper Claremont, Captain Stretfield and Mr. Lumley (1st and 2nd Life Guards), General Carillet, General Roguet, Viscount Pergivay ; MM. Estanier, Fleury, and Baxiochi ; Major Nicholson, Dr. Olliff, and Sutherland, Mr. Graham Vivian, Mr. Kitcardo, Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Fitzroy, M.P., Mr. Shepherd (Chairman of the East India Company), Mrs. and Miss Shepherd, Mr. Hankey (Governor of the Bank of England) and Lady, Sir Anthony Perier, Mr. Brown, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Woolston Blake ; the Austrian, Russian, Prussian, Danish, Swedish, Bavarian, Hanoverian, Baden, and Bohemian Ministers and their ladies; the Count de Thomar, M. Santa Cruz, the Hon. W. Stuart, the Hon. Richard Edwards, Mr. Pegeat, Mr. and Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan, the Lord Mayor of London ; Aldermen Salmons, Humphrey, Wix, Wilson, &c. ; Mr. W. Cubitt (engineer), the Sheriff of London elect, M. and Mme. Salandrouze, Mr. Pickford, (British Consul at Paris), the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, the Sheriffs of Glasgow and Ross-shire, the Mayors of Manchester and Bolton, &c.

THE BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

The night was devoted to the great ball at the Hôtel de Ville, for which a great deal of preparation had been made. Most of the decorations employed on the night of the banquet and concert remained as they were, with many additional arrangements. Enormous vases of richest porcelain, filled with the choicest flowers of France, lined the magnificent marble staircase, and filled every niche along the vast halls and throughout the splendid salons of reception. At intervals along the interminable corridors, and on the landings of the staircases, gigantic candelabra of or moulu, exquisitely ornamented, and resplendent with wax tapers, threw a softened brilliancy over the flowers, the statues, the fountains, and the gay visitors, which could not have been given by the most powerful gas lights. The dancing was confined to the great salon, which had been previously the scene of the banquet. The banners of many nations still floated gaily above the heads of the company ; the wreaths of brightest flowers fresh from the *parterres* revolved in the light of myriads of tapers. The band was placed in the orchestra, made on the occasion of the concert. At nine o'clock the company began to throng together, and by soon after ten there was little room to spare in the principal salons. It is said that 8000 invitations were issued, and most assuredly there must have been that number in the Hôtel de Ville between ten and eleven o'clock. At the latter hour the President arrived and walked round the suite of rooms with the Marchioness of Normandy, followed closely by the British Ambassador, the Lord Mayor, the Ambassadors of other Courts, Lord Gough, and several of our officers, and a number of French officials. It was with the utmost difficulty that way could be cleared for the party, so densely packed was the assemblage, by whom the Prince appeared to be cordially welcomed. The heat in most of the apartments was insupportable, a very few of the lofty windows having been left open, so that it was impossible to remain long in them, and the ebb and flow of the bodies to and from the great central court for fresh air was continuous. This court had been arranged with great taste as a flower garden ; a fountain was playing in the centre amidst a mass of beautiful foliage, whilst around the exterior were placed benches, covered with silk damask, huge candelabra, and outside all, long rows of the most delicate flowering plants, both native and exotic. The freshness and quietude of this pleasant retreat contrasted most agreeably with the noisy and heated scenes above ; its stillness was broken by the splashing of the fountain, and the soft strains of distant music and many voices. Thither, amongst others, Prince Louis strolled, accompanied by one or two of his friends, and chatted with some of the English gentlemen, evidently enjoying as much as any one the agreeable freshness of the spot.

In the various salons, gay as were the dresses of the French, both civil and military, the chief attraction seemed to be the court costume worn by several of our countrymen, and the military dress of some officers, the simple richness of which contrasted favourably with the gaudy finery and tinsel decorations of the French generals. Amongst the Parisian ladies flowers took the lead in decoration, whether of the head or elsewhere, while in the colours the favourites were decidedly white and blue.

As usual, there was no lack of ice and cold drinks ; but, amidst such a vast crowd, it was difficult to obtain a supply—the more so as the refreshments were issued by small detachments through little doors in remote corners of the rooms. In this particular our Parisian friends would do well to take a lesson from us.

By one o'clock, numbers of the guests began to leave, oppressed, no doubt, by the excessive heat and want of fresh air. At two, the room were perceptibly thinning, much to the satisfaction of those who were bent on fitting it up. At three o'clock, dancing was proceeding rather more vigorously than before ; and not a few were found who were thus engaged when the clock struck four, soon after which a general break up. We have rarely heard more effective o-ches-tral music than at this ball.

The Hôtel de Ville is a very remarkable edifice : it was commenced in 1833, after the designs of an Italian architect, Boccaribut, but it has been frequently repaired and beautified, especially in Louis Philippe's reign. The apartments are extensive, handsome, and commodious. The principal hall is a vast parallelogram. On looking at the gay throng of Tuesday, reminiscences were raised of the strange scenes witnessed in the interior. Louis XVI. was brought from Versailles here by the mob, and exhibited from the windows. During the three days fighting of 1830, the Hôtel de Ville was taken and retaken several times. It was here that Louis Philippe was proclaimed Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and, subsequently, King. It was here that the "Gouvernement Provisoire" proclaimed the Republic in 1818, and held for some days their sitting. It was here that Caussidière installed himself as Prefect of Police, and the orgies of his followers took place. I saw the edict at that period, and could not help contrasting the costumes of the ruffians who were then in possession, with the gay toilettes of the *ancien régime* so frequently seen on Tuesday night.

THE REVIEW ON WEDNESDAY.

There is a story of a German Prince, who, after entertaining a powerful visitor and bestowing upon him all the attention which the most magnificent and courtly hospitality could suggest, sent the whole of his standing army to escort him home. In a somewhat similar manner, the Parisians, after proving their English guests with balls, concerts, and banquets, invite them to witness one of the grandest military displays that have been seen in France ; although, to avoid an entire resemblance to the German Prince, and to prevent the possibility of a compliment being in any way misunderstood, they follow it up with a performance the same evening at their principal theatre, part of which is devoted expressly to the celebration of the good feeling existing between the two countries. The Review, which took place on Wednesday last, in the Champ de Mars, must be considered, then, as the grand *tableau* of a holiday entertainment, in which the fountains of Versailles and the ball at the Hôtel de Ville were two of the most beautiful scenes. No series of *œuvres* can terminate satisfactorily in Paris without a review.

A dinner without a dessert, a ball without a supper, or even a quadrille without the last figure, would not be more incomplete. And it is not surprising that a grand review should be an object of so much interest in a country like France, where the standing army is so recruited, and is so large, that nearly all families must have some friend or relative actually employed in the service. There the military idea is exhibited as well in the sports of the children as in the trousers of the men. The wish to be mistaken for a soldier is as evident in the case of the mechanic, who delights in Sunday garments approximating as closely as possible to a regimental pattern, as in that of the child, who prefers strutting about with an impractical gun over his shoulder, and, also, a too practicable drum at his side, to the more active, but less glorious pursuits of cricket and leap-frog. Look again at the French vaudevilles, one-third of which have a soldier for their hero ; when, in England, a private in the Guards of the present day becomes useless for dramatic purposes directly we separate him from the policeman and the ordinary class of low-comedy characters.

If we consider the military feeling in France, which proceeds from actual love of destructiveness, as separated from the taste for theatrical display, is it not shown in the inordinate number of booths devoted to shooting purposes which are to be found outside every barrier, at all the fairs, large or small, and permanently in that part of the Champs Elysées which is generally given up to amusements of the Greenwich Fair description ? And these are no ordinary arenas for the display of proficiency in the use of fire-arms. Some of the meaner ones, which are patronised by the more quiet order of destructionists, are certainly provided with the ordinary target to which we are accustomed in the galleries of our native land, and nothing more ; but every keeper of a shooting-booth, with the slightest pretension to blood-thirstiness, furnishes his marksmen with a hideous human figure, on which the heart is painted in brilliant red, without much regard to anatomy, but at the same time in such a position, that a bullet piercing a corresponding part of a live biped would cause very unpleasant consequences. These latter are, of course, intended for the use of homicides in general ; but the amateur murderer of a particular individual is not left unaided, for provided always that he wished-for victim be of sufficient elevation in the social scale. Many of the booths are filled entirely with plaster busts of unpopular ministers. The image of the late King of the French was during his entire reign. M. Guizot may be perforated with bullets at the rate of three for one sou, and M. Thiers may be shot through his spectacles at an equally economical rate.

Moreover, a really grand review must have attractions even for a member of the Peace Congress ; and any person who has ever derived the least gratification from witnessing a military spectacle at Astley's in London, or at the Cirque in Paris, must feel unbound delight at seeing manœuvres executed, with all the precision of "real soldiers" by a *troupe*, the engagement of which for a single day would be more than sufficient to ruin a management backed by the united capital of all the theatres in Europe. Indeed, the theatre in Paris which is particularly devoted to military representations, would soon have to close its doors, if the Champ de Mars were once to enter into competition with it. We admit, that an interest is excited on behalf of the heroes of warlike drama which is not at all felt in the case of a general reviewing his troops in actual life ; but what can equal the series of magnificent *tableaux* presented to us in the latter instance ? and how superior is the training of the supernumeraries !

The authorities, however, on the present occasion, determined to give as much dramatic interest as possible to the operations of the army of Paris ; and, accordingly, the official programme, as published in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, announced a *simulacre de combat*, or sham fight, to take place between two hostile armies, stationed on opposite sides of the Seine. The army on the left side of the Seine occupied Grenelle and the Champ de Mars, and consisted of General Guillebert's division, a brigade of cavalry, a reserve composed of the cavalry of the Republican guard, and two brigades of artillery. The army of the right bank occupied the Trocadero and the Bois de Boulogne, and was composed of two divisions, commanded by Generals Carillet and Levassor, and four brigades of artillery, under the command of General Carillet. The number of men engaged is not stated, but is set down by military amateurs at twenty-five to thirty thousand. It is also impossible for us, in the absence of any official document, to give any precise idea of the comparative numbers of the two armies ; but it would appear that the army of the left bank was the richer as regards cavalry, while that of the right had more artillery.

On the eve of the day fixed for the Review, an announcement appeared in the journals, and on placards posted about the city, to the effect that the President of the Republic, taking into consideration the extreme heat of the weather, had resolved to postpone the military operations from eleven in the morning until four in the afternoon, at which period there appeared some possibility of the soldiers going through their duties without experiencing an almost mortal fatigue ; for the heat during the two previous days had been so excessive, that a "simulacre de combat" at noon would have been scarcely preferable to an actual engagement during sunset.

And there were other good and valid reasons why no such amuse-

ment should commence at an early hour on Wednesday. For the ball at the Hôtel de Ville, on the night previously, had been kept up to an unusually late hour, and there was no necessity, in the present happy time, for introducing the cannon's roar too abruptly after the "sounds of revelry by night." Besides, many of the officers who had to

serve in one or other of the hostile armies destined to meet in friendly warfare, were old campaigners at the Italian Opera, and had seen much hard service at the Opera ball and Café Anglais ; it is well known that such heroes exhibit the greatest physical endurance during an entire night, and even refrain from retiring to rest until day has nearly broken ; but it is also believed that early rising is not enforced in any article of their military code. Be this as it may, the sham fight was put off until the heat should have passed away. If real fights were postponed until all unnecessary warmth had subsided, we imagine that few would take place at all ; but the army on the left bank of the Seine had no idea of postponing its attack on its hated rival one moment later than four P.M., and, accordingly, on the morning of the battle, the streets were crowded and the shops empty. Traders gave up all idea of profit and loss for the day, and closed their establishments to betake themselves to the field of action. Others, unable to reconcile themselves to the idea of entire cessation from business, nevertheless forsook their counters for several hours ; most of the Parisian idlers, all the visitors from Great Britain (and Paris), to borrow a military term, is now literally occupied by the English ; in fact, the population generally, were out of doors even before the sun had attained a sufficient altitude to recommend its present popular process of scorching pedestrians within an inch of their lives—the sun which will inevitably send back "the blond masses of Albion" with such complexion, that the epithet, which their French admirers are so fond of applying to them will appear only capable of an ironical interpretation.

Although the actual operations were not to commence until the afternoon, a great deal in the way of marching through the streets of Paris was gone through in the morning. The troops during this performance presented a far more military aspect, in the conventional sense of the word, than is usually the case. The discipline of the French army does not, as a general rule, enforce the same rigid attention to personal deportment in the individual, and uniform action in the masses, which we find in our own. Whole regiments march out of step, and in an apparently slovenly manner ; while the muskets of 2000 men, instead of being all turned in the same direction, rise towards the sky at 2000 different degrees of elevation. It is held by the French officers, that the seemingly negligent mode of marching, whether graceful or otherwise, enables the soldier to get over more ground than the more formal and measured tread adopted by fancy regiments, such as our Foot Guards. It is considered unimportant that the muskets of a regiment in marching order should be shouldered so as to form parallel lines one with the other ; but it is deemed essential that this regiment should know how to bring them all to bear on the same object at the same moment. The barrels of the firearms used by the French army are certainly not remarkable for brilliancy ; and the sun is not reflected from them in so pleasing a manner as the military amateur might wish : the fact is, they emit to polish their muskets with sand-paper, because, although it makes them look very pretty, it at the same time renders them extremely liable to burst. This attention to the essential and useful, and the neglect of the ornamental and worse than useless, part of the military profession is carried to such an extent, that during an ordinary parade, when a temporary cessation in the inspection of any one com-

pany has taken place, the officers of this company will take out their cases and smoke their cigars among the privates ; and the privates will take out their pouches and smoke their pipes by the side of the officers.

On Wednesday last, however, it was evident that the army of Paris had put on its holiday manners with its *grande tenue* ; and, certainly, so long as a review is not a battle, polished muskets, splendid accoutrements, and a good theatrical style of drill will be essential to its success. The appearance of the troops was accordingly all that the most ardent soldier or the most fashionable tailor could desire. The army of the *rive droite* appeared boiling with indignation at the thoughts of what the legions of the *rive gauche* were preparing for them ; and the cohorts from the *rive gauche* were evidently thinking for the blood so soon to flow from the *rive droite*. The finest regiments physically, as well as regards dress, are now in Paris ; and certainly, if the soldiers over-indulge in the accoutrements for their magnificent appearance, the "braves" who wear them.

On contemplating these picked regiments hurrying to their posts, it is absolutely mortifying to think to what an extent the arts of peace have been laid out contribution for the greater glory of the art of war ; how every improvement in science which has been calculated to increase the happiness of mankind, has been shortly afterwards turned to purposes of destruction ; how discoveries which should only have had the effect of softening our manners, have, with Satanic dexterity, been made the means of rendering them more ferocious. Take one of the best cavalry regiments in Paris ; look at the breed of horses for the French cavalry are the best mounted equestrians in France, and observe all the latest improvements in saddles, bridles, carbines have percussion locks ; while many a rural sportsman (for whose class they were originally invented by a peaceably disposed individual) is obliged to make uncertain attempts on the lives of small birds with a steel and flint fowling-piece. During the peace the French have made great improvements in certain departments of hardware manufacturers ; and, accordingly, an officer in a light dragoon regiment has a blade which would do honour to Saladin or the gentlemen who bled eggs in Leicester-square ; while at an ordinary Parisian *déjeuner* you can't find a knife sufficiently sharp to cut a hard-boiled potato through the middle. How long had the steam-engine been invented before the steam-gun was spoken of ? and it is only yesterday, just when the electric telegraph is attaining something like perfection, that we hear of an electric cannon, with power to do evil in exact proportion to the power to do good possessed by the humanising invention which suggested it. In the meanwhile, we must not forget that peace which is originally intended for war alone : gunpowder is frequently used for clearing out the crooked little flues of old-fashioned stoves, which could not be thoroughly cleansed by any other process.

But we must return to our armies on the opposite banks of the Seine. In order to prevent general inconvenience, and to render the occupation of Grenelle and the Bois de Boulogne an exploit of no great difficulty, a general order had been issued, by which ingress and egress to and from certain parts of the *voie de l'armée* was forbidden after ten o'clock. It was not long after that hour when signs of excitement on the part of the so excitable Parisians became apparent. People who were determined to get good places hurried to the scene, without regard to the hours during which they would have to wait, and the sun by which they would be scorched ; and long before the ground had been marked out, the Champ de Mars contained a sufficient number of persons to have made the fortune of M. Poitevin, the aeronaut, had their object been to witness one of his popular ascents ; for the Champ de Mars is not exclusively a military arena : not only have its sands been trodden for months past by the most skilful Arabian acrobats ever beheld, but M. Poitevin and Madame Poitevin, and M. Lebelin's carriage, and Madame Poitevin's horses, have been in the habit of making it their starting-place for their weekly wanderings in the air. Of late the Champ de Mars has almost forfeited all claims to its title ; it has been dedicated more to the god of the winds than to the god of war ; and the commander of the army of Paris, with his staff, has been seen there far less frequently than M. L'outre-va with his triumphal car with a phœnix and two horses attached to it.

But it was time for more serious display when the army of the left bank was seen to exhibit unmistakable intentions of attacking the enemy. The assault was soon commenced. It was necessary to form a bridge across the Seine, several companies of *volontaires* crossed over their artillery, a line of boats was at last constructed, over which two battalions immediately passed in order to attack the Trocadero on the left ; while two others, who had at the same time crossed the *Boulevard de Jena*, attacked it on the right ; and four others, who had crossed the same bridge, threatened it from the front. These three attacks were made simultaneously ; and we certainly thought that General Guillebert and the army of the left bank were going to have it all their own way, when suddenly a body of soldiers rushed down from the Trocadero and the ground behind it in sufficient numbers to make it advisable on the part of the army of the left to beat a retreat, and to repass the bridges ; after which they destroyed the line of boats which had been thrown across the river, and formed again in the Champ de Mars under the protection of the artillery and cavalry.

The review commenced at four o'clock, and perhaps it would only be fair to our part to chronicle a drawn battle, which is all we could anticipate from the admirable manner in which both sides behaved. The army of the right bank, indignant at the unprovoked and uncalculated attack from the army of the left, not content with repulsing the enemy, actually followed them into the Champ de Mars, and gave them a complete thrashing in the presence of one of the most brilliant assemblies ever collected "in this or any other field of battle." The army of the left bank thought fit to run for it, and accordingly did so under General Guillebert, with the greatest success. In fine, the "armée de la *rive gauche*" met with the treatment which its insolent conduct deserved, and we have no doubt that the result gave the greatest satisfaction to the distinguished visitors present.

The various movements, considering the confined space, were executed with the greatest precision. The charges of the cavalry were much admired, especially those of the dragons and carbineers. The hussars also showed to the utmost advantage. Several accidents occurred, owing to the riders losing their seats. The President of the Republic rode rapidly up to one dismounted hussar to ascertain the extent of his hurts. The Prince rode a magnificent charger, and his style of riding was universally admired. With his staff was present with two aides-de-camp. General Sir John Burgoyne, Captain Stretfield and Mr. Lumley, of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, were in full uniform. The troops did not begin to file before the President, who wore the uniform of a General of the National Guard, before six o'clock ; the passing of the cavalry in full trot was very imposing. Various calculations were made as to the number of troops : we estimated them at 30,000 ; viz. 4000 cavalry, and 26,000 infantry. All the members of the Peace Congress had been invited to this review, and we recognised Mr. Bright, M.P., in one of the tribunes. The light infantry, particularly the Chasseurs of Vendôme, attracted the highest admiration. Their activity is astonishing, and their steadiness in mixing amongst the masses of charging cavalry won universal applause—for, sham as the fighting was, it became a reality to many of these skirmishers, three or four of whom were driven down by the horses, and severely injured. It was past seven o'clock before the review was over, and the return to Paris of the populace was as animated a spectacle as the assembled masses of soldiers on the field of battle. The Prince was very respectfully received, if not cordially ; he was generally saluted with cries of "Vive Napoléon"—we heard no mention of the Republic.

THE GRAND OPERA ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

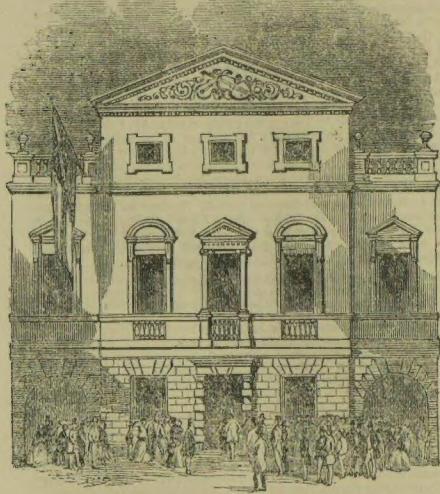
The performance which took place this night at the Grand Opera, in honour of the guests of London, was a magnificent spectacle. The invitations were thus expressed :—"Académie Nationale de Musique, le Mercredi, 6 Août, 1851. Répétition extraordinaire offerte par la ville de Paris à Messieurs les Commissaires délégués de l'Exposition Universelle de Londres," and the number of the reserved place was then specified. After the sham fight in the Champ de Mars, the crowds formed on the boulevards leading to the Rive Leopoldine, anxious to obtain a glimpse of the lords of the capital, the Lord Mayor. The rows of chairs before all the cafés were increased tenfold ; and, as at the corner

DINNER TO MR. PAXTON, AT DERBY.

(See the "Illustration at page 184.)

ON Tuesday, a dinner was given to Mr. Paxton, in the New Assembly Rooms, Derby, at which there were 300 guests. His Grace, the Duke of Devonshire accepted a special invitation, and was loudly cheered on his entrance, and during various parts of the interesting proceedings. Earl Granville would also have been present, but for the entertainments given in Paris. Mr. Fox's absence was also attributable to the same cause; but he was ably represented by his indefatigable partner, Mr. Henderson.

The chair was taken by Thomas Gisborne, Esq., who was supported by the High Sheriff of the county, the Mayor of Derby (Mr. Fox), the Mayor of Chesterfield, Mr. Strutt, M.P., Mr. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. John Ellis, M.P., Sir H. S. Wilmot, Mr. Geach, M.P., Mr. Evans, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., Mr. Mundy, M.P., Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. R. Arkwright, Mr. W. P. Thorntill, Mr. J. Strutt, Mr. P. Arkwright, Mr. E. S. Pole, Mr. T. H. Barker, Mr. Peach, Mr. George, Mr. R. G. Gisborne, Mr. T. S. A. Shuttleworth, Mr. J. Suton, Mr. Balguy, Mr. H. Bowdon, Mr. T. G. Radford, Mr. T. G. Crompton, Mr. W. Needham, Mr. W. Longsdon, Mr. James Barker, &c.



THE NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, DERBY.

The assembly-room was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, festoons of flowers, and evergreens; and an excellent band was in attendance.

The Chairman, in rising to propose the first toast, observed that several gentlemen had been prevented from attending, owing to various impediments; and, amongst others, he might mention Earl Granville, one of the Royal Commissioners; and Mr. Fox, one of the contractors of the Building. He then read letters from Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Barry, who regretted their inability to attend. In conclusion, the Chairman proposed "Her Majesty Queen Victoria," which was received with three times three and prolonged cheering.

The next toast, which was drunk with all the honours, was "Prince Albert."

The Chairman then proposed "The Duke of Devonshire, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county," the mention of whose name elicited a most enthusiastic burst of cheering. The manner in which the toast had been received (the Chairman observed) showed the claim which his Grace had on the gratitude of all present; and he was not wrong in saying, that it was owing to his Grace's munificence that they had the honour of entertaining Mr. Paxton, for the great conservatory at Chatsworth was the prototype of the Crystal Palace. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

The Duke of Devonshire, on rising to return thanks, was hailed with several rounds of cheers. He said, that the kindness and indulgence of his Derbyshire friends were always the same to him. He was delighted to meet them on an occasion so interesting, and to find that so many had given their names and their sanction to the object that had assembled them. (Cheers.) He said, that a year ago, at a meeting held at Bakewell, to consider the new, magnificent, and, as it has now turned out, the eminently successful plan of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for an Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, the design, description, and explanation of the Building now called the Crystal Palace were for the first time made known to a public audience. The difficulties encountered by the Royal Commissioners had become appalling, and appeared to be every day increasing, till Mr. Paxton came, and with a plan as simple as it was stupendous, caused an immediate change in the current of public expectation. (Loud cheers.) At that Bakewell meeting he minutely described his intentions, which were certainly listened to with great astonishment. "I ventured," said the Duke, "to predict his success—(Cheers)—and I intended those who heard me to be under no sort of alarm, for Mr. Paxton had never yet failed in anything he had undertaken. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen (continued the Duke), has not the event justified my sanguine assertion? and is it not clear that the method employed was not only the quickest way, but the only way by which the expectation of the whole world would not be disappointed. (Loud cheers.) The Duke proceeded to say, that it was an honour to him to have had his name connected with that great work; the perfection of it had astonished everybody employed and concerned. The compliment had often been paid to him of being the grandfather of the Crystal Palace—(Laughter and cheers)—which he thought had, perhaps, turned his head a little; but (said his Grace) it was not the possession of a few houses of glass and iron, serving, perhaps, in some degree as models; it was the mind of their inventor, well regulated, clear, and active; and the will, powerful and persevering, that had given importance to those objects, and had led him to the ultimate result; the mind, the integrity, the simplicity, and talents whom that had caused him to be what he is, the person whom they were met together to honour, to be connected with whom was his pride. (Cheer) to possess whose confidence was as gratifying to his (the Duke's) feelings as his extensive services had been conducive to his worldly prosperity. (Venement cheering.) His Grace then said that he considered Mr. Paxton most fortunate in having selected Messrs. Fox and Henderson for the execution of this great enterprise. Day after day, in the winter and in the spring, he had witnessed the unremitting zeal and ability with which Mr. Fox gave his constant and scientific attention to the colossal work in which he was engaged. (Cheers.) Much as Mr. Paxton had been for the last year the object of approbation, the Duke knew him to be a man of that high feeling and great delicacy, that it would have pained him to accept this token of admiration, had not a similar compliment been paid to his friend and associate in this town. (Cheers.) The Crystal Palace had had a respite, and it was to be hoped that its future destiny was secured; and quite sure am I (said the Duke), that, should the arrangements and regulations be confined to the inventor, its merits and advantages in a second state would be as striking and as well appreciated as they were in the first. (The noble Duke was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.)

Mr. Strutt, M.P., in proposing "The Royal Commissioners," said, if they had not had the candour to abandon all their preconceived notions, the Crystal Palace would not have been in existence, and the present assembly would not have had the pleasure of doing honour to the genius and originality of Mr. Paxton. (Cheers.) The Royal Commission contained in its number many of the most eminent persons in the country—men holding office under the Crown, men of all political parties, men of the greatest scientific eminence. But great and eminent as these persons were, their eminence was not enough to ensure success. It had often been remarked, that when great works were entrusted to bodies of eminence, their success did not equal the expectations entertained from their exertions, because a unity of purpose was sometimes wanting.

(Hear, hear.) No complaint of this kind, however, could attach to the Royal Commission; and he could say without flattery that one great cause of its success was owing to its having at its head that illustrious Prince—(Cheers)—whose ability, judgment, indefatigable industry, and conciliatory deportment had been the great means of carrying the plan into effect. (Hear.) There was another member of that Commission who had rendered the most valuable assistance; he meant Earl Granville—(Cheers)—a nobleman not more distinguished by the high qualities of his mind than by the goodness of his heart. If there was one quality for which he was more distinguished than another, it was his amiability of disposition and courtesy of manners, which never interfered with the firmness with which he performed his duties. (Cheers.) He would now propose "The Royal Commissioners," who had performed their duty nobly and successfully, deserving honour not only on themselves, but on their native country, in the face of Europe and of the whole civilised world. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The Chairman requested the attention of the assembly whilst he proceeded to propose the next toast—that of their distinguished guest, Mr. Paxton. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) He had known Mr. Paxton for many years, and nothing but the most kindly feeling had ever existed between them. But to-day he only knew him as the originator of the Crystal Palace. When Mr. Paxton's magnificent idea began to assume form and substance, it was absolutely necessary that some preparation should be speedily made for receiving the contributions that had been invited from foreign countries. All the constructive genius of mankind was invited to show how that object could be effected. Great architects and engineers began to knock their heads against ashlar stone and bricks, and to founder amongst mortar and cement, when a gardener stepped amongst them, and said, "Gentlemen, there's nothing like glass and iron." (Cheers and laughter.) In this there might be something professional, for he was old enough to remember when the largest thing in existence that could be called a glass structure was a hand-glass to cover cucumbers. (Laughter.) Mr. Paxton, however, had covered the industry of all nations with a structure of glass and iron, and the notion had commanded the universal admiration of all mankind, except Colonel Sibthorpe. (Laughter.) But, to speak more seriously, how many admirable qualities were involved in his plan? Many men looked to precedents; but what precedent was there to guide Mr. Paxton? From the hand-glass Mr. Paxton carried on the idea to the conservatories at Chatsworth, and then advanced to that magnificent structure which had excited the wonder of the world. (Hear, hear.) In Mr. Paxton's case there was the great quality of originality—he had almost said the audacity of genius. (Cheers.) Amongst the most valuable qualities which a man could possess, was the power with which genius brings other minds into co-operation with his own; and it was no small evidence of Mr. Paxton's genius, that he was able to secure the skilful co-operation of such constructors as Messrs. Fox and Henderson. (Loud cheers.) It was perhaps a singular thing that the inventor of metal tubes for railways was the first person who gave his sanction to the Crystal Palace. (Cheers.) The chairman then referred to the preservation of the beautiful Building, and the toast was received with thunders of applause again and again renewed.

"Mr. Chairman, my Lord Duke, and gentlemen,—If ever I laboured under a difficulty in my life, or required of my friends more than an ordinary share of their kind indulgence, it is on the present occasion.

"Overpowered by your kind response to the too flattering account of me by my friend Mr. Gisborne, I ask you to forgive me if I fail to express to you as I ought my most heartfelt gratitude and thanks for this most distinguished mark of your public approbation. I am not so vain but I know how much of the praise you are good enough to award me is due to your own kindness; but it would be affectation more offensive than vanity, if I did not frankly acknowledge that I am proud of being connected with anything that has this day brought together so large a number of my friends. Were I to consult my own feelings, I should, after offering my fervent thanks in, I fear, most feeble words, resume my seat, and thus relieve myself of a rather onerous duty. But, gentlemen, I feel that this is no ordinary occasion, but one on which I shall be expected to do more than to return you my thanks. When the Exhibition, the great event of our times, was first propounded, I hailed it with unmixed pleasure; it appeared to me like a beam of light of vast magnitude, embracing a field of operation, the true beauties of which could only be felt in after times, when the great efforts made would unfold themselves in a thousand different and unlooked-for channels. This is the seed-time, the harvest will assuredly follow. Not only will the mechanical ingenuity of man find means for extended improvement, but the social nature of man will receive its rewards in the sweeping away of national prejudice, and establishing between nation and nation, and man and man, a kinder appreciation of each other's worth, and a more charitable view of each other's frailties. The first great fruits which the Exhibition has produced are now taking place at Paris. Nothing could be more heartily than the reception given there everywhere from Boulogne to Paris. An appeal was made with each other giving to a cordial and hearty welcome. The magnificent reception given at the Hotel de Ville might almost have shaken the prejudices even of Colonel Sibthorpe. We have no place in England where such a dinner could be given as that of the Hotel de Ville, and no place where there could have been so magnificent a reception. What has long been desired among nations, has been a more free and unrestrained communion of their inhabitants with each other. When this shall fully take place, it will not require the abstruse study which is now requisite for a Foreign Secretary or Minister to conduct the affairs of nations with satisfaction to all parties. I believe England has added another wreath to her Crown, in the glorious part she has taken in first establishing an Exhibit on of all Nations. It is a rather curious fact that there never has been a National Exhibition similar to that of many other countries, and that we should then at once enter upon so gigantic a task as an Exhibition of All Nations before we had an Exhibition of our own. To his Royal Highness Prince Albert the world is mainly indebted for carrying out this most wonderful undertaking; and to his Royal Highness belongs the credit of having persevered through most difficult and harassing circumstances to so happy a result.

"It was while this magnificent scheme was passing over the shores of quicksands that always beset great undertakings, that my humble efforts were called into request, and at the risk of being thought tedious, I will venture to give you a short history of my connexion with it, and the reasons which induced me to furnish a plan.

"You are aware that as soon as the Royal Commission was formed, gentlemen were selected as a Building Committee; to this committee was delegated the onerous duty of devising a proper building for the Exhibition. Their first public act was to send out invitations for designs for a suitable structure. About 240 designs were sent in, but the committee not finding any of these exactly in accordance with their views, set about devising a plan of their own; and, on this being completed, they prepared detailed drawings and specifications for the purpose of obtaining tenders. The structure they proposed to erect was severely commented upon in the public journals, on account of the vast amount of bricks that would be used in its construction, and the permanent character of the work. It was not until this war of words was raging with great fierceness, that the thought occurred to me of masking a design which would obviate all objections. Fortunately, at that time I was erecting a house of peculiar construction, which I had designed for the growth of that most remarkable plant, the *Ficaria verna*; and it is to this plant, and this circumstance, that the Crystal Palace owes its direct origin.

"Being in London, and having to see Mr. Ellis, the member for Leicestershire, on business connected with the Midland Railway, I sought the new House of Commons, which was held there on that day, for the purpose of testing its fitness for use. Sir Charles Wood was addressing the House; but not a word of what he said could be distinctly heard in the Speaker's gallery, upon which I observed to Mr. Ellis that I feared they would make a mistake in constructing the Great Exhibition Building, and that I had some thoughts of sending in a design that would obviate the difficulties complained of. After a little further conversation, Mr. Ellis went with me to the Board of Trade to see Lord Granville. We did not find his Lordship within; but Mr. Henry Cole, one of the Executive Committee, happened to be there. I went to No. 1 Old Palace-yard, and after conversing for some time with Mr. Cole, I found that the Building Committee had advertised that the plans and specifications for contractors to tender would be ready in about a fortnight; and I also heard that the specifications would contain a clause by which those who tendered might also tender for designs differing from the plan of the Building Committee. From this moment I decided that I would prepare plans for a glass structure; and the first thing I actually did was to go to Hyde Park, and step over the ground, to ascertain the extent in length and breadth on which the Building was to stand.

"Having made an engagement to be at the floating of the third tube of the Britannia Bridge, I could not commence the plans until after my return; and it was at the Midland Station, in this town, in one of the committee-rooms, that the first mark on paper was made of the Crystal Palace; and the most remarkable fact connected with the Crystal Palace is, that the blotting-paper sketch indicates the principal features of the building as it now stands, and as much as the most finished drawings that have been made since. In nine days from the time of making the blotting-paper sketch, I found myself again at Derby, with a roll of plans under my arm, on my way to London. These plans, five in number, had, with the exception of one, been prepared by me at Chatsworth; the one not prepared there had been made for me by Mr. Barlow, the eminent engineer of the Midland Railway, who kindly gave me his valuable assistance in calculating the strength of the columns and girders. At the Midland station I had the good fortune to accidentally meet with Mr. Robert Stephenson, who had come from Newcastle by the same train in which I was going to London. On our journey I showed the plans to Mr. Stephenson, and got him to read the specification. He expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangement of the design, and promised to lay the plans before the Royal Commission on the following day, which promise he fulfilled. As Lord Brougham had so soon sat in the House of Lords against a brick building being erected in Hyde-Park, I waited upon his Lordship and explained to him the nature of the plans: from that day Lord Brougham became my most zealous supporter. I also showed the plans to Lord Granville before they went before the Royal Commissioners; and here I must remark, that to Lord Granville the country owe much in respect to the success of the Exhibition. The easy access and courtesy of manner displayed by his Lordship to all who approach him, added to most excellent business habits, has removed many difficulties that would not otherwise have been effected.

"After my design had been laid before the Royal Commissioners, and had been investigated by the Building Committee, and seen at Buckingham Palace by her Majesty and Prince Albert, I took the plans to New-street Spring-gardens, and had the good fortune to find Mr. Fox in his office. Mr. Fox was much pleased with the design, and at once agreed to go heartily into it. Mr. Henderson (Mr. Fox's partner) and Mr. Robert Lucas Chance, the great glass maker at Birmingham, were telegraphed to be in London early on Monday; and after a long consultation, my plans were sent to Birmingham for the purpose of having detailed estimates and drawings prepared. The Royal Commissioners were made aware of the fact of Messrs. Fox and Henderson's intention to tender for my design, and Mr. Cole went to Birmingham to consult Messrs. Fox and Henderson to tender for covering the ground in the exact roof as marked out by the ground-plan prepared by the Building Committee. Mr. Brunel also suggested that the interior columns should be placed 24 feet apart, instead of 20, in order to suit the Exhibition.

"During the preparation of these plans and estimates, Messrs. Fox and Henderson came to Chatsworth to settle with me some of the more important details, and I went twice to Birmingham to see the progress of the plans and estimates. During the preparation of these plans, Mr. Henderson suggested the Transept. To this I at first objected. I did so on these grounds; namely, that, as the Exhibition was to be a fair competition of skill for all nations, I held it to be fair and right that each exhibitor should have an equal advantage as regards position, which they could not have with the introduction of the Transept: another objection I entertained was, that it could not stand in the centre of the Building, as the ground-plan was then arranged; but the moment Mr. Henderson said it would "impart strength and solidity to the Building," I assented to its introduction.

"At length the day for sending in the tender came, but considerable delay took place before it was finally accepted. I have before stated, that, in order to get the tender in, it was necessary the Building should cover the exact space marked out by the Building Committee; but, in conforming to this plan, the Transept was obliged to be put into one side of the Building, for the purpose of avoiding the great trees which now stand within it, but which, according to the tender sent in, were to be in an open court. At one of the meetings with the Building Committee, it was suggested by them that the Transept should include the great trees; but there appeared at first sight a good deal of difficulty in accomplishing this, as at that time all the roofing was designed to be flat. We promised to see what could be done before the next meeting of the committee. I went direct with Mr. Fox to his office; and while he arranged the ground-plan so as to bring the trees into the centre of the Building, I was contriving how they were to be covered. At length I fell upon the plan of covering the Transept with a circular roof similar to that on the great conservatory at Chatsworth, and made a sketch of it, which was copied that night by one of the draughtsmen, in order that I might have it to show to Mr. Brunel, whom I had agreed to meet on the ground the next day. Before nine the next morning Mr. Brunel called at Devonshire House, and brought me the heights of all of the great trees; in the note containing the measurements Mr. Brunel wrote thus:

"I mean to try and win with our plan; but I have thought it right to show you my beautiful plan all the advantages it is susceptible of." I then showed Mr. Brunel the plan I had made the night before, for covering in the trees, with which he was much pleased. I have been led into these minute details, first, to show that the circular roof of the Transept was designed by myself, and not by Mr. Barry, as currently reported; secondly, to show the kindness and liberality of Mr. Brunel. At the time of the tender being accepted, the Building Committee asked me if I had any objection to my design being improved in some of its details; my reply was to the effect that I should "have great pleasure in agreeing to anything that could be shown to be an improvement."

"It must be told you some alterations had become necessary. When the gallery on the inside were changed from 24 to 22 feet apart, it put the outer columns and outer walls quite out of proportion as to distance; instead of there being one intermediate column and each two saucers in the 24 feet; and the plan Mr. Barry made for improving this had my entire approval, because it brought back the design to its original proportions.

"As soon as my design had been accepted, it was decided by the Royal Commissioners to entrust the superintendence of its erection to Mr. Wm. Cubitt, the President of the Civil Engineers' Institute; and Messrs. Fox and Henderson had, as contractors, to submit the detail drawings respecting the strength of the Building for his approval.

"Just after the contract had been accepted, I was obliged to leave England for a month; and, at the last interview I had with Mr. Fox before I left, he said, "I have one point to tell you, which has become necessary. When the gallery on the inside were changed from 24 to 22 feet apart, it put the outer columns and outer walls quite out of proportion as to distance; instead of there being one intermediate column and each two saucers in the 24 feet; and the plan Mr. Barry made for improving this had my entire approval, because it brought back the design to its original proportions.

"It had been sufficient time given, there would have been no difficulty in putting up the Crystal Palace—it a year had been allotted, instead of a few months, the accomplishment would have been comparatively easy, because the Building is composed of simple parts, and it only requires for its completion weather and a multiplicity of hands to erect it to any extent."

"Now, gentlemen, I wish to disclaim all part in the Building that does not belong to me. It has been said that 'it was a fortunate idea'; but the idea, though fortunate, was not a fortunate one. It was the result of long study and long labour, without which no really practical idea can be worked out into a distinct and palpable design. The great experience I had in the erection of glass structures and the invariable success which had attended my exertions, emboldened me to produce that design, because I had not a doubt of its practicability, if properly carried out. I had two objects in view in offering a design: the first was, that my proposal would be exactly suitable for the exhibition; and, next, it would meet a long-cherished idea of mine for a National Winter Garden; so that, like Goldsmith's piece of furniture, it was contrived

A double debt to pay—
By nature dressed to-morrow,
As by day.

"I have stated to you that the *Victoria regia* was the immediate cause of my ending in a design for the Crystal Palace; but the Crystal Palace does not derive its origin from the existence of that noble plant. No! It owes its erection to a nobler work of nature—the noble Duke whom I have had the honour to meet, and the pleasure to serve for more than a quarter of a century. It is to his fostering hand I owe all I possess; he took me when quite a youth, and moulded me according to his wants and wishes; he has given me all the advantages of extended travel with himself, which could not fail to produce fruit in my service by his confidence and liberality I have had placed before me ample means for various experiments, and without which depend upon it, there never would have been a Crystal Palace; and if there is one thing more than another that would enhance the pleasures of this day, it is that his Grace has done me the honour to be present to see the flattering tribute you have paid me."

"Gentlemen, one word more, and I have done. You can readily believe how great the anxiety and responsibility I imposed on myself when I undertook the design for the Crystal Palace; but believing that I could remove the many serious objections urged against the erection of a building composed of bricks and mortar, I considered it a duty I owed to my Sovereign and my country to waive all personal considerations, and do my utmost to save so grand a project from failure. From the day I sent in my design, to the time of the successful accomplishment of the Exhibition, my anxieties have been almost overpowering. I felt what must be my fate if by any accident my design should not be successfully carried out, and any failure would have reflected back upon me; but great as my anxiety has been, and laborious as have been my duties even up to the present time, this day's proceedings amply reward me, and give a triumphant finish to the whole."

"It is now twenty-five years since I came into this country a comparative stranger; you then received me kindly—that kindness has since ripened into friendship, and it has, I am thankful to say, been my happy lot to make 'troops of friends.' My public duties have been many and onerous, but in the performance of them it is my happiness to know that I have never lost a friend. The marks of respect you have shown me to-day will sink deep into my heart, and the recollection of it will afford me delight for the remainder of my days."

Mr. Balfour, in complimentary terms, then proposed "Messrs. Fox and Henderson," remarking, that whilst they admired the genius of the designer, they ought not to forget the genius and knowledge of those who carried such a magnificent design into effect. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Henderson, on rising to return thanks, was most enthusiastically received. After remarking on the candid and cordial manner in which Mr. Paxton had received and acted upon every suggestion which appeared likely to carry his great object into effect, he observed that an impression seemed to prevail that Mr. Barry was the originator of the circular roof for the Transept. Now, that was not correct; for Mr. Paxton originated it, and carried it out according to his intention. (Cheers.) He would endeavour to explain how the mistake had originated. One Saturday night, when the Commissioners sat late, it was suggested that some plan should be adopted for covering the trees. Mr. Barry had been absent every day during the week until that evening, and he knew the difficulty. Mr. Paxton had suggested that the covering should be by a circular roof. He did not think that Mr. Barry knew that arrangement, and on Monday morning Mr. Barry produced a sketch giving to the Transept a circular roof. This statement would reconcile the discrepancy which existed on the subject. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Henderson then expressed his gratitude for the valuable assistance which had been afforded to his partner and himself by all the parties with whom they had been associated during the construction of the work, particularly mentioning the names of Messrs. Dow and Co., timber merchants; Messrs. Chaceau and Co., glass manufacturers; and Messrs. Cochrane and Co., iron merchants. He also expressed his high obligation to the parties more immediately in his own employment, specifying the names of John Cochran and Charles Clark, who had exerted themselves in the most remarkable and praiseworthy manner during his illness. (Cheers.) Some remarks had recently been made on the perishable nature of the materials of the Building, and particularly with respect to the woodwork in the roof. "Now, from his own experience, he had no hesitation in saying that the roof would last 100 years." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Fox (the Mayor of the borough) returned thanks on behalf of his brother, from whom he had received a letter stating that it would have appeared an ungracious thing if both he and Mr. Paxton had been absent from Paris at the present moment, when the French people were displaying such unbounded hospitality in honour of the Exhibition and those more immediately connected with it. He added, "I need not tell you how highly I estimate Mr. Paxton's talent, and with what admiration I regard the great and lofty conception of his which has justly given his name a world-wide celebrity." (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then proposed, "The High Sheriff of the County," which was duly acknowledged by that gentleman.

Sir H. Wilmot proposed, "The Members for the County," which was responded to by Mr. Evans and Mr. Mundy.

Mr. Sutton (the Vice-Chairman) gave, "The Borough Members;" who severally acknowledged the toast.

Then came, "The Mayor," which was responded to by his worship. Mr. Cavendish, M.P., in highly eloquent terms, proposed, "The Chairmen;" who briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The Rev. J. Sykes then proposed, "The Guild of Literature and Art." Mr. Foster responded.

The Chairman then proposed "The Strangers."

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. M. Lemon, and the company shortly afterwards separated.

The dinner, which was supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Huggins, of the Royal Hotel, was of uncommon kind and on a magnificent scale. The bill of fare included 100 sandwiches of various kinds, 100 pieces of venison, and 20 venison pasties; nor were the famous "Bake-well puddings" forgotten. The dessert was of the most rare and delicious kind, principally from the Duke of Devonshire's gardens at Chatsworth. There was abundance of English and foreign pines, grapes, melons, nectarines, peaches, apricots, &c. The wines, which were of excellent quality, included Johannisberg, Rudesheim, Hochheim, Marburg, sparkling Hock, Moselle, champagne, Madeira, claret, &c.

A VISION IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

For many hours I had wandered through its gorgeous mazes, till my mind felt nearly as bewildered under the excitement of scenes so novel and splendid, as my limbs were weary. It was with a feeling of inexplicable satisfaction, that I at length dropped into a seat within sight of those green, ancient elms, still above the moving throng, while at the same time my eyes fell upon the sweet refreshing waters flowing from the crystal fountain, and on the delicate flowering shrubs disposed with so much taste amidst the splendid ornaments and statues of this glorious Palace; the swelling tones of the magnificent organs, added to the fascinating influences of the place, rose and fell on my senses like the songs of distant angels. I thought upon all the wondrous works of art which I had beheld throughout that long day, and felt that man had indeed richly availed himself of the beautiful gifts of the great Creator—of that "rough produce," of those "raw materials," without which none of these splendid works of man's art could have sprung into existence. I looked on the crystal fountain, that amazing specimen of human skill and ingenuity. What a wonderful combination! sand—flint—alkali! Can these substances indeed have produced that fairy structure, as well as this light airy dome over my head? Then my eyes glanced on the liquid crystal, the pure, cool, flowing waters—what would that fountain be, after all, without its bright streams?

O fons Baudus! spendorum vitre!

(O fountain of Baudus! more brilliant than crystal!)

And yet, of the millions who may frequent this Palace, how many will only look upon them as secondary adjuncts, to set off the skill of the architect of the fountain; and those beautiful shrubs, and flowering plants of various hues, with those glorious old trees, will then be considered by the masses otherwise than as helps to decorate the splendid scene formed by the hand of man? *

When this long day of excitement was over, and sleep at last visited my eyelids, it was not surprising that my sleeping thoughts borrowed

their imagery from my day reverie at the fountain. *

* * * * * It was a clear moonlight night, and I was wandering about the precincts of the fairy-looking Palace, and admiring its brilliant appearance, as it glittered in the bright beams of the moon. I could see within distinctly. All was silent and deserted. There I held the flags, and the embroidered tablets marking out the compartments allotted to the various nations of the earth, and there lay all their treasures in rich profusion. By that strange faculty of locomotive power which we often seem to possess in our dreams, I passed onwards, right through the glassy barrier, and found myself once more standing by the fountain. At first, all looked desolate, and a feeling of awe stole over my mind; but gradually a clear subdued light filled the place, composed of the loveliest blue and white, the silvery beams which it threw around penetrating to the remotest bounds.

What was my amazement, no longer to behold any of the works of man! All had disappeared! The elms still rose, silent and majestic; waving branches gave signs of life, nor beckoned any star in the sky; the silvery walls of the Palace, with its arched transept, glittered round and above me; but, as I gazed, to what an extent—to what a height did they spread out! Even while my eyes were looking on them, the more and more the expanse grew! 'Twas all dreamy, vast, and solemn;

* * * * * What a Palace would this be in which to display the works of the great Creator! If man would assemble here some little portion of His great and marvellous works, would not the nations of the earth rejoice to come and behold them? To what a holy purpose might that vast structure be consecrated! even to the praise and glory of Him of whose marvellous acts there is no end; and if our hearts could be touched to feel their beauty, as well as our understandings enlightened to comprehend their worth, what years upon years (instead of days and weeks) might we pass here, and never feel satisfied.

With a start of glad surprise, I once more looked around! Where in the daytime I had seen banners of crimson cloth, inscribed with letters of gold, I now beheld inscriptions of the purest white light on a ground of lovely azure, like the soft clouds floating along the heavens on a calm bright day, when you can gaze upwards into the blue ether—"The deep serene." On one of these angelic banners, I read—

He hath given us richly all things to enjoy.

On another:—

The earth is full of His riches.

And again:—

How manifold are His works, in wisdom He hath made them all.

And again:—

Ho doth great things, past finding out, and wonders without number.

And so on, and on, all along those interminable vistas, waved the angelic banners; long I wandered, reading their bright inscriptions; but as I retraced my steps towards the Transept—wonder upon wonder!

I walked upon a verdant carpet of the subtle green velvet, lovely flowers springing up all around me—the flowers of childhood's delight, the "wee, modest, crimson-up'd daisy" with its "silver crest" and "eye of gold," with bright yellow buttercups, and "Hope's gentle gem, the sweet forget-me-not." But what a glorious sight beneath the dome of that transept! There I beheld, in stately order, all the trees which delight the sons of men—"every tree which is pleasant to the sight," and "good" for food"—the stately spreading cedar—the towering palm, with its plume-like foliage—the banyan and the tamarind, the plane tree and the olive; then, again, the tapering fir and pine tribe—the drooping willow, the fluttering aspen, and the silver birch; and then, again, the oak, the sycamore, the elm, and the beech, the Spanish chestnut, with its white spiny blossoms standing up so firm, and the lime and lilacs and laburnums, with their gracefully pendulous clusters.

Father, thy hand
Lifted round these venerable columns; Thou
Didst weave this last root; Then didst look down
On the naked earth, and forthwith rose
All those fair ranks of trees; they in Thy sun
Buddied, and shrank their green leaves in Thy breeze,
And shot towards Heaven.

Thou hast not left
Thyself without a witness, in these shades,
Of Thy perfections: grandeur, strength, and grace
Are here to speak of Thee. Thy mighty oak,
By whose immovable stem I stand, and seem
Almost annihilated;

Wears the green coronal of leaves with which
Thy hand has graced him. Nestled at his root
Is a small flower, a tiny rose, a tiny rose,
Of the broad sun. That delicate forest flower,
With scented breath, and look so like a smile,
Seems, as it issues from the shapeless mould,
An emanation of the indwelling life—
A visible token of the upholding love
That are the seal of this wide universe—BEYANT.

It seemed as though years and years were passing over my head while I wandered amidst these marvellous works, and meditated upon the wondrous contrivances which were so beautifully displayed in the adaptation of the varied kinds of trees to the climates of which they were the natives. I thought that an eternity might well be spent in contemplating their elegant symmetry, their diversified foliage, their beautiful adaptation to the wants and comforts of the races who wandered beneath their shades—when my senses were arrested by a fragrance so delightful, that words must fail to convey an idea of the soft perfume which, like incense, floated around me—that sweet incense mentioned by the poet—

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,

Which seemed to convey "a blessing in the air." Beneath my feet, on one side, I beheld, rising to the utmost height, a brilliant glowing heap, a radiant mountain, composed of all the brightest and loveliest flowers of the earth, as if just plucked from their stems and thrown there in wild and graceful profusion. Bright tropical flowers of all shapes, and hues, and sizes—roses of various tints, from the purest white to the deepest red—lilies, heartseases, geraniums, verbenas, tulips, hyacinths, carnations, all kind of bright, spreading, twining, creeping, pendent blossoms, were there "expanding their light and soul-like wings."

Then I turned and beheld another beautiful pile—the lovely wild flowers of the earth—gems that are "born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air." Weeds—weeds—I have always been mysteries. How beautiful they are, those bright little starry blossoms peeping out here and there, white and blue, and pink and yellow—"vernal flowers, with their quaint enamell'd eyes!"

Ye field flowers, the gardeners eclipse you, 'tis true;
Yet, wildlings of Nature, I do you none you,
For ye wait me to summers of old,
When the earth teems'd around me with fairy delight,
And when daisies and buttercups gladd'd my sight.

Like treasures of silver and gold.—CAMPBELL.

But see what gifts are still showered down for our use—! another golden crimson-purple heap! All the fruits of the various climes clustered together in rich luxuriance. What provision is here for the wants, the comforts, the luxuries of man! Not a month passing over our heads without bringing rich gifts in its train. Pine-apples, melons, oranges, limes, lemons, bananas—for whom are all these glorious purple and golden fruits—the vine, "with a blessing in the stem," the ripe bursting figs, juicy peaches, nectarines, apricots, and plums; transparent bunches of currants, white and red, how beautiful they are! mulberries, strawberries, raspberries, and all the red tripe, what thought, what contrivance is manifest here! the cool juicy fruits for the hot and thirsty races of men, the fleshly film products for the more torpid climates, and see—Over these wondrous gifts floated the angelic "Banner of Love," inscribed at one end thus:—"Thou crownest the year with Goodness;" and at the other, "Heaven and Earth are full of the Majesty of thy Glory. Truly, indeed, hath the curse been removed;" "Thorns and Thistles shall it bring forth to Thee!" Has that sentence been carried out? say, children of a kind and merciful Father? think of that first sad and dreary day on earth, when all the glorious trees and flowers, and fruits of Paradise, were lost to our parents, and they stood alone on the barren earth that was cursed for their sakes. Now, indeed, doth the "desert rejoice, and blossom as the rose." "Instead of the thorn behold the fig-tree! instead of the briar come up the myrtle tree." But the wonders I beheld seemed to multiply at every turn; the waving ears of corn, the golden grain, the delicate green feathered grasses, who shall tell their numbers or their tribes?

Through all this long dreamy night I felt as if my life was passing

on, on; but I knew not what it was to feel old or weary. Alone I was, but so absorbed in joyful adoration that I considered not that no other living creature passed by me, till suddenly there came "a change o'er the spirit of my dream," and oh, what bright and lovely living things I beheld! The feathered tribes, the songsters of the groves, trilling their loveliest notes; birds of paradise, with their graceful-bending plumage; bright, jewel-like humming-birds; peacocks, with their gorgeous spreading tails; stately ostriches, with their heavy waving plumes. The ground and the air, too, were teeming with life: all kinds of brilliant golden and green creatures, creeping, flying, rejoicing. "Some shone like gold, others were of the colour of silver or brass, some spotted, some striped, blue, green, brown, lilac. The heads of some were rounded like a turban, those of others drawn into the figure of a cone; here it was dark as a tuft of black velvet, there it was spotted like a ruby. There was not less diversity in their wings: in some, they were long and brilliant, like transparent plates of mother-of-pearl; in others, short and broad, resembling network of the finest guaze. All had different modes of alighting and managing their wings; some disposed them perpendicularly, some horizontally, some few spirally, and they seemed to take a pleasure in displaying them."

It was a delight to see the birds floating hither and thither, some among the branches of the trees, some to the fruits, while out from among the flower-heaps, what lovely transparent creatures flew. It seemed as though the very blossoms themselves were suddenly endowed with life, and were about to float away in the air. Butterflies of all the varied hues of the rainbow, bright, sparkling, joyous creatures, full of light and life, some golden, like the sun, and blue and silver. Oh! who has painted with these delicate wings, with such exquisite taste and beauty? Take a wing from a butterfly, a feather from a bird, a petal from a flower (say a heart's-ease or geranium), even a leaf from a tree. What delicacy of texture! what elegance of design! what beautiful pencilling. Had each of these only been of one simple colour, truly they would have been marvellously beautiful; but who hath touched and retouched all these with such delicate shades and contrasts? Hero a spot, and there a streak. Truly "for his pleasure they are and were created." For whom? for angels or for men? Surely we are not worthy to possess the humblest flower that springs from the earth; had not the curse been removed in mercy, surely the very lowliest would have never gladdened the eyes of man.

Wondrous truth, and manifold as wondrous,
Glorious creation, and manifold as wondrous,
But less in the bright flower above
Stands the reversion of his love.
Bright and glorious is that revelation,
Written all over this great world of ours,
Making evident our own creation,
In these stars of earth, these golden flowers;
And with childlike credulous affection,
We hold the tender buds expand,
Emblems of our great resurrection,
Emblems of the bright and better land.—LONGFELLOW.

But I had not yet seen all the treasures this wonderful Palace contained. Another heap, and yet another—beautiful shells and corals. What elegant graceful forms, what delicate designs, what wonderfu contrivances are manifest here! And behold again those sparkling gems—diamonds and topaz and amethysts, sapphires and rubies, jasper, and opal, and emeralds; and look again here—precious metals and ores, gold and silver, and minerals—what forms and colours and strange varieties are here!

Still my dream continued, my life seemed passing slowly away—long long years, and I distinctly felt that I never could fully comprehend all their objects before them, never could fully comprehend all their mysteries.

All along those interminable aisles, on both sides, I beheld the four-footed animals of the creation passing along, from the largest and stateliest of antediluvian growth down to the very tiny little creature that burrows in the earth. Far, far beyond the glassy precincts the wonders procession onwards passed; and through its transparent walls on one side I beheld the waters of the ocean rolling on, and bearing along on its waves all that have their being within its bounds; while on the other side down a calm shining river, through whose blue transparent waters were visible the bright inhabitants of that fresh element. Oh, that peaceful, lovely scene! May I never forget the sweet vision! Then, indeed, did I seem to behold those beautiful scenes so touchingly painted by the inspired writers. "How goodly the lights alight by the water side! how lovely the trees planted by the river of water, bringing forth their fruit in due season, the fig-trees putting forth the green figs, and the vines with the tender grapes giving a good smell, and the pomegranates budding forth." And beyond these what a goodly land, "A land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley, of vines, figs, and pomegranates; a land of oil, olive, and honey." And far, far beyond, in the unseeable heights of the air—all the living things! Down far into the bottom of the earth—far, far into the unfathomable depth of the ocean—far above in the unseeable heights of the air—all is thronged with living beings. Life under an infinite variety of forms, adapted to a variety as infinite in the qualities of the material things which surround it, permeates these mighty regions." But more. "There are uses, living things whose shadows only the most perfect appliance of artificial vision has yet reached!"

As I pondered on these wondrous works, and gazed out on the beautiful landscape, the same hurried impulse by which I forced my way into the Palace seemed to urge me on. I passed out in thought into the cool fresh air: millions of worlds, visible and invisible, were rolling on in their silent course; all, all, doubtless, as full of life as this sphere below; all as radiant with glory and beauty; and my heart felt awoke within me. Gradually the bright orbs paled away until they disappeared, and brilliant golden and rosate beams announced the rising of the glorious orb of day: the visions of night and the realities of day became blended together, and I awoke as the bright beams of the rising sun shone through my uncurtained window.

J. W. B.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE VICTORIA REGIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

What an admirable place the Crystal Palace would be for the cultivation of this magnificent plant! I hardly possible to conceive a more grand, novel, or interesting sight than the Victoria regia would present to the public eye if it were to be established in the middle of a large city. The surface temperature in winter need not exceed 45 degrees, as ascertained by Mr. Paxton as the necessary warmth desired for the interior of the building; a bottom heat could be supplied by piping connected with a boiler, which at a very trifling expense, would warm the whole building. If the idea is carried out of converting the Crystal Palace into a winter garden (water being an essential feature in a garden), it would not be difficult without it. I would in this case suggest that the air should be kept with a current, which would keep the water gently agitated, and would have a very lively appearance, and prove conducive to the health. The whole might be enclosed in an ornamental iron railing to prevent accidents to the junior members of society.

King's-road, Chelsea, August 3, 1851. We are, &c., J. WEEKS and Co.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.—The select committee appointed to inquire into and report on the present state of the Ordnance Survey of Scotland, and on the works which will be required for its completion, have issued their report, together with an account of the proceedings of the committee. It appears that the sum of £750,000 has been spent in the survey of England, and that the amount expended in Scotland is £241,800. The estimated expense of revising and extending the map of Ireland, which is now in progress, will be £1,000,000. The cost of the survey of the Orkney and Shetland islands, and of the islands of the Hebrides, has been £21,000. The average annual expenditure in the survey since its commencement in 1809 has been only £241,800. The following are the recommendations made by the committee upon the subject:—1. That the six-inch scale be abandoned. 2. That the system of contouring be abandoned. 3. That the survey and plotting on the two-inch scale be proceeded with as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy, with a view to the publication within ten years of a map of Scotland shaded in according to the elevations, and to the Ordnance one-mile map of England with as many elevations as possible given in figures. 4. That the survey be proceeded with starting from south to north, as was the original intention. 5. That the suggestions made by Mr. Bessel (A 234) be adopted. Your committee, in conclusion, beg to call your attention to the important fact, that, if the above recommendations are adopted, a saving to the nation of less than £500,000 will be effected. Your committee, therefore, feel that they can confidently recommend such an increase of the annual grant as will enable the publication of the survey of Scotland, as proposed, within a period of ten years; so that, at least, of the present generation may hope to live to see it finished."

The accounts just received from the mining districts of California, both northern and southern, represent the operations as being very successful. There is more activity, and more gold is probably being given out than at any former period in the history of the Californian mines.

* St. Pierre.

* Moseley.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF EDWARD BAINES, late M.P. for the Borough of Leeds. By his Son, EDWARD BAINES, Longman.

y of our English Franklin. His li-

Fredon and Leeks—the first part in the reign of his nativity, the second in that of his activity. The name of Edward Bacons is connected with provincial journalism. The *Leeds Mercury* grew, under his hands, from a poor pamphlet to an important newspaper, an influential organ of public opinion, that at last availed to lift its editor and printer into Parliament, and to lay the basis of the fortunes of his family and his children. The records of his diligence exceed over many years—1774 to 1843; and his biographer has connected these with the political events of the happy period. The author of this history, in the course of his life of Edward Bacons, becomes identified with the history of his times. We have little indeed in this volume of private biography. Mr. Bacons lived all his life in public; his fortunes were those of his country. Truly so, and he, like reflecting on his past life, and preparing for death, "that his business, like the British Constitution, seemed to have crown'd upon gradually." He was well satisfied, too, with the political and religious principles on which his Journal had been conducted, but complained of his want of intense feeling in regard to the latter. It was this want, probably, which led him so safely through the perils of his position. He had no enemies, and was popular. From the time of his birth, he worked all day and little play was the element in which he most delighted. At the end of his career, he felt that he had much more than the average amount of comfort and happiness in this world, and ought no: to repine at the common destiny. He had through his life displayed, in the words of his biographer, "many firmness in conflict, modesty in cont^tent, and hearty earnestness in the cause of humanity and freedom."

Mr. Baime's life is almost that of the newspaper press—small in its beginnings, but acquiring in its progress prodigious power. Provincial Journalism was, at his commencement in business, of a very humble character. According to an official statement, there were in 1724 only twenty-eight printing-houses out of London; and the informer against these—one Samuel Negus, a London printer—stated that "the country in general copy from the ranker papers in London, and thus the poison is transmitted from one hand to another through all his Majesty's dominions." But local newspapers increased in number with the growth of population, and in 1750 there were 150 in circulation. When the *Leeds Mercury* came into the hands of Mr. Baime, the circulation was about 700 or 800, and the paper one-eighth or one-ninth of its present dimensions. Up to the year 1801, it had no editorial comments whatever: all the political paragraphs were then extracted from the London papers; and the dutes of the editor were such as were now discharged by "two sub." The paragraphs of local news were chiefly original, and were either written by the editor from the information he gathered, or were furnished by unpaid correspondents—reporters were wholly unknown.

"It may seem scarcely credible that a nation, at that time and long before boasting statesmen, orators, and ladies worthy to be compared with any of Greek or Roman name, should have had a periodical press so utterly disproportionate. We should scarcely believe the fact, if the newspaper files were not before us to prove it. Whilst Burke, Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, and Erskine flourished in the cause of the burghs, whilst every man was an Englishman, and every Englishman was a patriot, the system of journalism, which, indeed, did not exist (almost the only particular press that existed) was such as might have been judged barely adequate to satisfy the intelligence and curiosity of the rustics in a small village. This was the case with almost all the entire provincial press; and the London daily papers were only emerging from the same condition. Wootton, Ferry, Walter, and Stuart had commenced the great improvement; and the pens of Southey, Coleridge, and Lamb were employed occasionally in the cause of the press. The first number of the *Quarterly Review*, which began its reigns, was one in par with the political journals. In 1791 Giffard, Canning, and their Tory coadjutors had established the bitter and brilliant *Anti-Jacobin Review*; and in 1803, the *Edinburgh Review*, set on foot by Sydney Smith, Brougham, Jeffrey, and Horner, rendered important service to the Whig party, and gave an extraordinary impulse to literary criticism. Of course, there was then a noble literature issuing from the press in volumes, but even this was most inadequate for the supply of a people possessing the natural eloquence of the English tongue. Charles Knight, in his *Biography of English Authors*, William Caxton, informs us, from an examination of the *Moderne Catalogo di Books*, that from the year 1792 to the end of 1802, the annual number of new books published in Great Britain was 372; whereas Mr. McCulloch, in his *Dictionary of Commerce*, states that 'at an average of the four years ending with 1812, 2149 volumes of new works, and 755 volumes of new editions and reprints (exclusive of pamphlets and periodical publications), were annually published in Great Britain.' There has, therefore, been a great extension of our literature during the last century, which cannot be compared with the extension and improvement in our political literature.

"All these facts would lead to the conclusion which we know from more direct

" All these facts would lead to the conclusion, which we know from more direct evidence to be the true one, that much the present century the great mass of the people were without any education whatever, and that they still are. In a great nation, 'audience meets though few,' even in the very low state of popular instruction; but a cheap periodical literature requires the support of numbers, and cannot exist without a reading people. Though knowledge had been progressive for centuries in England, yet it is notorious that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the great bulk of the working-classes were unable to read at all, and even among the middle classes the habit of reading was very different from what it is at present. It is, therefore, extended education that has chiefly produced our periodical literature, and that periodical literature has in turn stimulated education."

The subject of the present biography was the son of Richard and Jane Lister of Preston, in Lancashire; and was born 5th Feb., 1774, at Walton-le-dale, a village in the beautiful valley of the Ribble, about a mile from Preston. One incident, known to his boyhood, determined the bias of his politics. His father wished to set up as a grocer in Preston; but not having served an apprenticeship to the trade, he was of course refused a license to sell the articles he proposed to furnish during his month. This prohibition Mr. Richard Lister regarded, and became subject to an indictment at the borrough sessions, the pecuniary consequences of which rendered his removal necessary. "The knowledge of the persecution his father had suffered from a Tory corporation had an influence on the son's mind in future life."

Mr. Richard Baines became subsequently a cotton-spinner and manufacturer. Edward was at first intended for the same business, but he preferred that of a printer, and was apprenticed, at the age of sixteen, to Mr. Thomas Walker, of Preston, who, in 1793, started the *Preston Herald*. With this gentleman, however, Edward did not stay until the end of his apprenticeship; but served the last two years with Messrs. Evans and Bruce, of Leeds, the proprietors of the *Leeds Mercury*, which was then described as "the best newspaper in the country." At the end of his apprenticeship, he formed a partnership with Mr. Fenwick, who was also given in 1798, and Mr. Baines carried on business separately, and connected himself with two dissenting interest, and a debating club, called the "Reforming Society." Among its members was Mr. John Talbot, whose sister,

"When Mr. Balme was the accepted suitor of Miss Tait, the match was nearly broken off; for Mr. Talbot had heard an evil report of the 'Reasoning Society,' and felt some doubt lest his intended son-in-law might be apprehended by its members. The fact is, however, that Mr. Talbot's son had been so far ascertained to have been a man less thoroughly disposed, or more fully engaged with his own honourable pursuits, than the fact is mentioned as an illustration of those days of terror. Mr. Talbot actually withdrew his consent from the marriage when it was just about to take place, and on no other ground than this. But the young people, having previously had their approbation, did not give up their resolution to sacrifice their happiness in consequence of an association which they knew to have no just foundation. They married on the 2nd day of January, 1798, and Mr. Talbot soon approved of the step, and took his son-in-law into favour."

In the month of March, 1801, Mr. Baines became the proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*. The public events of 1807, the great Yorkshire election, and the death of the Hon. Henry Lascelles, by Lord Milton, drew out his talents as a controversial writer; and, at a much later period, his energies were displayed in the detection and exposure of the notorious Oliver, the spy. Mr. Baines was also early a free-trader, and supported Mr. Huskisson's measures. In 1824 he resided eight months in London; and during the years 1825 and 1826 he visited Belgium, the Rhine provinces, Switzerland, Italy, and France. In 1833 he became M.P. for the borough of Leeds and West Riding of York, and continued such until 1841. After his retirement from politics he filled the office of a magistrate for a term of six years, and died in that place, August 3, 1848; at an event which terminated in a funeral service of a work which had given him pleasure.

Such is the outline of a work which holds up an example to the rising generation, and in its topics touches on the principal public events of the times to which it relates. It is full of instruction, and ought to be extensively read.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION, with practical plans for an improved Land Tenure.
By THOMAS SCULPT, Esq., Q.C., Dublin. Hodges & Smith, Grafton-Street.

The Irish Land Question is one of the most difficult subjects that ever perplexed statesmen and public writers; but it is now nearly settled by the Encumbered Estates Act, and the diminution of the population of Ireland. The present race of landlords will be sold up, and the future owners of the land, having a reduced and scanty body of servants and labourers, will be obliged to act more fairly than their predecessors. The first part of Mr. Sculps's book, "What trials of the past," is a history of the Irish landlords, from the time of the first grants of land to the present, and contains a history of the last few landlords who have diminished the price of agricultural produce;" and have been, he implies, the causes of the landlords being involved in distresses. He suggests that a particular tribunal should be appointed to investigate every special case of landlord hardship, which should reduce all the charges on the land in proportion to the reduction of the price of produce. That might have been considered before the Encumbered Estates Act had come into operation, but now it might add to the expenses caused thereby. We believe, too, that such a tribunal would have been of little use in the case of the small landlords. My poor dream of compensating the landowners for a natural fall in price, and leaving them at the benefit of a natural rise in price; and the impossibility of distinguishing at any time between the reduction of prices caused by statutes, or by improved agricultural processes, peculiar seasons, a general striving after cheapness, &c., must ever make the working of such a tribunal impracticable. The parties to the different bargains for the use and ownership of the produce of land may settle and adjust by mutual higgling. The state may abate its own demands on the landowners; no tribunal could effect a fair adjustment;

and we may, therefore, dismiss all consideration of the temporary land question, because it is decided and inevitable, that the tribunals proposed too late, would have been utterly impracticable if proposed earlier.

As to the permanent land question, no person doubts the necessity of a prior

The communication of the study of the mind is reviving amissus us, which is desirable, as that only can be done by the diffusion of knowledge, which is now generally diffused with education, legislation, and the fine arts. How mind can most easily and advantageously influence mind lies at the basis of all criminal law and all government; Dr. D. Carilli shows, in common with many others, that the communication of thought and fact is most influential and most beneficial when the communication is wholly disengaged from coercion, violence, or threats. In that case, the power of reason is wholly disengaged from the use of the gallows, or the practice of war. It may be described as the hard, material, metaphysical, matter of that state. We cannot say that the law of God is wholly disengaged from the practice of their own regulations. We cannot pity them, but the future fate of Ireland demands a simplification and an improvement of the laws, Jaws, Jaws, Jaws, called "a farrago" by Mr. Scully, which concern the tenure of the land. "It may be doubted," he says, "whether the old feudal regulations were more injurious to the State and the people than the undigested mass of modern legislation, which now confuses the relationship between landlord and tenant in Ireland. He therefore proposes an entirely new arrangement, which, if it be carried into anything, should be as applicable to England as to Ireland. In fact, the law of the church of Ireland and the law of the state are very much the same, though they are very differently worked out by the episcopal independent English yeomen and by the poor Irish ploughmen. We are certain, however, that Mr. Scully's plan would not be favourably regarded in England.

He proposes that a special tribunal shall be constituted, to be called the Land Tribunal. It is to be called into activity on y by the united

the family, and carries with it an important practical lesson:—

"The dull man, on this principle, who adopts a rule of almost any kind, brings

PROGRESS OF THOUGHT ADAPTED TO WORDS AND LANGUAGE
By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.

to this work, that the ge

THE SPANISH PROTESTANTS, and their Persecution by Philip II. By Senor Don ADOLphe de CASTRO. Translated by THOMAS PARKER. Charles Gilpin,

most of whom were persecuted and slain, but it does not give a connected history of Protestantism in Spain. The biography is mingled with humorous anecdotes. Thus we read that John Man, the Dean of Gloucester, who was reduced to Philip by Queen Elizabeth, was first reproved by the King for speaking lightly of some religious processions at court, and then positively ordered that the kingdom by the jealous monarch, for saying that Phillip II. was not fit to be king.

A LITTLE EARNEST Book upon a Great Old Subject; with the Story of the Four Lover. By WILLIAM WILSON. Illustrated by Alfred Crowquill. Darcie and Co.

The "great old subject" of this "little earnest book" is poetry. There is in it more of instinct than of form. Frequently the style is feeble, though sometimes forcible; and the language is often poor and unpoetic. The author has

When Mr. Talbot was the accepted suitor of Miss Talbot, the match was nearly broken off; for Mr. Talbot had heard an evil report of the "Reasoning Society," and felt no doubts lest his intended son-in-law might be apprehended under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act! The fear may seem absurd, but it was a fact.

Don Carlos, the eldest son of Philip II., died young. Between him and his father there had been alternative disputes and quarrels for some years. Some persons attributed this to a quarrel between the second wife of his father, Dona Leonor of Portugal, to whom he had been betrothed, and his first wife, Dona Juana, daughter of Philip I., by whom he had been taken to him, and who, though she had been having a power of conversing by sound, possessed a language, and cannot, therefore, be justly considered dumb. Besides, can we say for certain, that the mere organs of speech and diminutive of the insect tribes have not a language of understanding? sounds so low and soft in tone as to be beneath the reach of our capability of hearing.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION, with practical plans for an improved Land Tenure. By VINCENT SCULLY, Esq., Q.C., Dublin. Hodges and Smith, Grafton-street. The Irish Land Question is one of the most difficult subjects that ever perplexed statesmen and public writers; but it is now nearly settled by the very able and judicious author of this work.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Return showing for each day, since May 1st to July the 26th, the estimated Daily Number of Visitors to the Exhibition, the Receipts at the Doors, and the largest number of persons in the Building at any one time.

Date.	Day of the Week.	Number of Persons paying at the doors.	Amount received at the Doors.	Estimated Number of Persons entering with wh. & 10/-	Total Number Daily, including 10/-	Largest Number of Persons in the Building at any one time.	Numbers.	Time.
May	1 Tuesday ..	560 90	560 0	10,000	56,000	13,560	56,048	
2 Wednesday ..	483 20	483 0	13,000	15,584	15,584	15,584	56,048	
3 Thursday ..	1,042	1,042	49,000	56,048	56,048	56,048	56,048	
4 Friday ..	5,452	5,452	5,162	19,020	12,361	17,756	17,756	
5 Saturday ..	5,452	5,452	5,162	19,020	12,322	17,756	17,756	
6 Sunday ..	7,163	5 0	1,458	10 0	12,221	17,756	17,756	
7 Monday ..	9,764	5 0	2,369	10 0	12,189	19,477	19,477	
8 Tuesday ..	9,672	5 0	2,016	10 0	13,000	21,078	21,078	
9 Wednesday ..	7,308	5 0	1,824	10 0	12,316	19,614	19,614	
10 Thursday ..	7,305	5 0	1,813	10 0	14,801	22,176	22,176	
11 Friday ..	11,194	11,194	10,298	9 0	27,056	18,250	18,250	
12 Saturday ..	8,259	8,259	2,315	0 0	12,929	21,372	21,372	
13 Sunday ..	8,041	8,041	2,369	10 0	13,000	23,375	23,375	
14 Monday ..	8,259	8,259	2,301	10 0	13,000	23,375	23,375	
15 Tuesday ..	9,764	5 0	2,426	0 0	13,327	25,231	25,231	
16 Wednesday ..	10,278	5 0	2,556	10 0	14,000	26,036	26,036	
17 Thursday ..	9,865	5 0	2,473	5 0	13,700	26,036	26,036	
18 Friday ..	23,386	23,386	13,345	10 0	8,812	145,507	145,507	
19 Saturday ..	89,438	89,438	22,189	1 0	9,146	319,719	319,719	
20 Sunday ..	18,402	18,402	2,315	2 0	12,740	23,120	23,120	
21 Monday ..	27,927	27,927	1,317	17 0	2,043	30,050	30,050	
22 Tuesday ..	10,000	10,000	2,369	17 0	2,043	30,050	30,050	
23 Wednesday ..	47,518	47,518	2,372	18 0	4,076	37,823	37,823	
24 Thursday ..	22,713	22,713	2,849	9 0	2,958	15,665	15,665	
25 Friday ..	7,483	7,483	1,770	15 0	21,067	29,556	29,556	
26 Saturday ..	169,857	169,857	11,124	5 0	61,252	222,114	222,114	
June	1 Monday ..	42,531	1 0	2,179	1 0	3,795	25,260	25,260
2 Tuesday ..	49,502	49,502	2,415	2 0	2,525	51,639	51,639	
3 Wednesday ..	57,047	57,047	2,406	1 0	2,406	50,625	50,625	
4 Thursday ..	51,347	51,347	2,466	1 0	3,017	55,234	55,234	
5 Friday ..	20,468	20,468	2,558	11 0	6,066	25,134	25,134	
6 Saturday ..	6,195	6,195	1,023	15 0	2,086	8,228	8,228	
7 Sunday ..	218,739	218,739	13,694	2 0	27,129	93,716	93,716	
8 Monday ..	48,714	48,714	2,434	4 0	5,489	54,194	54,194	
9 Tuesday ..	4,444	4,444	2,272	2 0	4,263	6,160	6,160	
10 Wednesday ..	44,541	44,541	2,319	10 0	4,533	44,154	44,154	
11 Thursday ..	10,667	10,667	2,807	9 0	4,716	42,663	42,663	
12 Friday ..	17,550	17,550	2,206	5 0	6,870	21,593	21,593	
13 Saturday ..	6,259	6,259	1,634	5 0	7,063	14,102	14,102	
14 Sunday ..	216,233	216,233	12,913	12 0	23,302	1,319,395	1,319,395	
15 Monday ..	67,089	67,089	2,854	9 0	6,680	32,769	46,271	4 o'clock
16 Tuesday ..	63,821	63,821	3,191	1 0	4,833	44,154	54,422	3
17 Wednesday ..	57,047	57,047	2,807	1 0	4,716	42,663	56,675	3
18 Thursday ..	22,553	22,553	2,914	0 0	4,611	48,445	46,792	3
19 Friday ..	6,089	6,089	1,674	10 0	6,034	12,732	19,941	2
20 Saturday ..	267,800	267,800	16,421	3 0	21,215	1,534,330	33,011	
21 Sunday ..	60,331	60,331	3,016	11 0	7,224	67,555	55,270	1
22 Monday ..	63,732	63,732	3,182	12 0	4,626	54,394	41,652	2
23 Tuesday ..	1,834	1,834	2,914	14 0	5,819	48,445	45,711	2
24 Wednesday ..	23,742	23,742	2,919	12 0	5,819	48,445	45,731	2
25 Thursday ..	6,360	6,360	1,674	10 0	6,034	12,732	19,941	2
26 Friday ..	262,454	262,454	16,177	0 0	20,345	1,815,019	292,709	
27 Saturday ..	60,331	60,331	3,016	11 0	7,224	67,555	55,270	1
28 Sunday ..	49,502	49,502	2,423	10 0	3,488	52,879	46,003	2
29 Monday ..	45,500	45,500	2,423	10 0	3,479	51,669	42,717	2
30 Tuesday ..	47,272	47,272	2,363	8 0	2,121	49,399	39,873	3
31 Wednesday ..	39,745	39,745	2,635	6 0	2,422	47,665	44,890	3
1 Thursday ..	30,745	30,745	2,635	5 0	2,332	41,492	5,243	3
2 Friday ..	6,360	6,360	1,583	13 0	9,484	11,747	8,276	5
3 Saturday ..	225,305	225,305	14,03	0 0	21,436	288,447	2,066,728	
4 Sunday ..	57,047	57,047	2,852	2 0	4,098	5,679	56,620	1
5 Monday ..	63,382	63,382	3,169	2 0	5,277	63,662	51,616	2
6 Tuesday ..	51,203	51,203	2,716	4 0	5,819	48,055	48,515	3
7 Wednesday ..	51,196	51,196	3,025	5 0	5,818	48,055	51,961	3
8 Thursday ..	51,196	51,196	3,025	5 0	5,818	48,055	51,961	3
9 Friday ..	6,360	6,360	1,583	13 0	9,482	11,184	8,455	5
10 Saturday ..	203,319	203,319	16,423	5 0	23,168	2,656,038	2,656,038	
11 Sunday ..	51,196	51,196	3,007	6 0	5,056	49,054	56,188	3
12 Monday ..	70,041	70,041	3,052	7 0	5,621	71,122	61,641	2
13 Tuesday ..	1,824	1,824	2,918	9 0	4,222	62,626	59,553	3
14 Wednesday ..	60,402	60,402	3,025	8 0	5,818	53,176	51,961	3
15 Thursday ..	52,284	52,284	2,918	7 0	5,818	53,176	52,284	3
16 Friday ..	5,444	5,444	1,620	15 0	5,818	53,176	7,157	5
17 Saturday ..	203,406	203,406	17,516	0 0	22,453	305,563		
18 Sunday ..	56,620	56,620	3,255	7 0	5,057	50,620	56,620	
19 Monday ..	66,707	66,707	3,255	8 0	5,057	50,620	56,620	
20 Tuesday ..	54,722	54,722	2,926	9 0	4,222	58,181	55,964	2
21 Wednesday ..	65,773	65,773	2,438	11 0	5,819	59,099	42,359	3
22 Thursday ..	52,151	52,151	2,626	10 0	5,817	47,408	10,881	3
23 Friday ..	5,444	5,444	2,926	9 0	3,010	56,882	21,222	5
24 Saturday ..	203,748	203,748	1,678	0 0	4,876	10,299	74,138	
25 Sunday ..	55,761	55,761	4 6	18,371	2,533,177			

JAMES WADE, Registrar.

BALLOONING IN FRANCE.—Large crowds assembled on Sunday in the Champ de Mars at the Hippodrome, to witness two balloon ascents, accompanied by descents in parachutes. M. Potevin made the ascent from the Champ de Mars, and Madame Potevin made the parachute descent. After the parachute descended rapidly for a few seconds, it became suspended when near the ground, it caught in the branches of some trees, but had no effect on earth in safety at the exterior of the Champ de Mars, near the railing of Avenue de Suffren. Madame de Potevin, who displayed remarkable sang-froid, then entered her carriage, which had followed her, and drove to the triune of the President of the Republic, who congratulated her, and accepted the bouquet which she had taken on starting. M. Goudard, in the Hippodrome balloon, took up his position in the basket, and was suspended by a cord, when he was over the Champ de Mars, but the parachute deviated, and fell into the river. M. Goudard, when near the water, jumped in, and swam ashore, dragging the parachute after him. The two balloons proceeded in a southerly direction, and it is not yet known where they descended. M. Potevin was accompanied by M. Petin, the inventor of a system of aerial navigation, which he is preparing to exhibit, and M. Goudard by several gentlemen.

GUTTA PERCHA WATER-PIPES.—The *Chemical Record*, in its review of the Government documents of Messrs. Rammell and Nayler concerning a patent for a new system of water-pipes, states:—“It is somewhat remarkable that, in the Government documents of Messrs. Rammell and Nayler, although stress enough is laid upon the possession of lead pipes and cisterns, and many suggestions are thrown out for the substitution of glazed porcelain and glazed iron, nothing whatever is said about, unquestionably, the very best material for water-pipes that yet has come under the notice of man—our gutta percha—a material which, whether we regard it under the aspect of perfect insolubility in water, uncomparably fit for moulding, or flexibility, is far superior to any other material hitherto invented. It is a doubt, that, in the long run, gutta percha would be cheaper than lead when we consider the cost of labour, and the cost of materials, and the cost of maintenance. Our gutta percha pipe is quite flexible enough to turn wherever we desire our water supply; whereas, had lead been adopted, the minor flexibility of that material would have rendered several branch pipes almost impossible.”

On Friday (last week), at Plymouth, a fisherman named Brat, the master of a fishing boat, when at sea, was struck by a violent squall, and was drowned. About four hours afterwards, his son, who was mate of another trawler, and who had not heard of the accident, was hauling up his trawl, which appeared unusually heavy. After some difficulty, however, the trawl was hove up, and within it was discovered, the consternation and dismay of all parties on board, the body of the mate's father.

On Friday (last week), at Plymouth, a fisherman named Brat, the

OPENING OF THE GALWAY RAILROAD.

On Friday, the 1st of August, this important line of railroad, which divides the island in the centre, from the mainland, and connects its extreme eastern and western points, was opened for traffic.

Though not surrounded with any of the pomp or festivity which usually heralds such an event in Ireland, the opening of the Galway railroad was nevertheless a grand affair.

The opening of the Galway railroad was a signal event in the history of Ireland.

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